THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55.490—New Series, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Nov.	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000		...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	....	..
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

EGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

e following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

er. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay
... 6368 A. Haig .... 18th Nov. 1911
... 5091 J. Thomson .... 4th Dec. „
... 5124 R. H. Brown, R.N.R. 20th „ „
... 6716 C. F. Osborne R.N.R. 3rd Jan. 1912
... 5106 W. Kelso .... 23rd „ „
... 6388 G. Mitchell .... 7th Feb. „

OMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Leave Bombay about.
... 6368 A. Haig .... 24th Feb. 1912
... 5091 J. Thomson .... 8th Mar. „
... 5124 R. H. Brown, R.N.R. 23rd „ „
6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R. 6th Apr. „
06 Wm. Kelso .... 21st „ „
88 G. Mitchell .... 3rd May „
A. Haig .... 17th „ „
J. Thomson .... 2nd June „

arconi Wireless Telegraphy".

e revised rates of fares from Bombay
rts by the Anchor Line steamers:—

Single. Return
Suez ... ... Rs. 413 627
o Portsaid ... ... „ 446 677
to Marseilles and back
Liverpool ... ... „ 578 924
y to London Overland from
Marseilles and back from Liverpool. „ 653 999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... „ 590 891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... „ 605 957
Bombay to New York ... ... „ 808 1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare
from Suez ... ... „ 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, spital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and rienced Stewardess and is fitted with every rt.

teamers have electric lights and electric fans in in free of charge.

of the Army are exempted from the penalty overstaying their leave by reason of delay of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive riod of their leave.

ised rates to Europe include a passage by steamer between Karachi and Bombay her information regarding passage signed.

. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

Memorial, Business, ms, Books, Pamphlets, and promptitude at r large contracts, y Gazette" Elac-

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	13th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	16th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	17th Nov.	6 a.m.†	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday 16th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 15th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

13th November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigationa Generai Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	3,713	......	25th Nov. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Tourist Steamer "CLEVELAND," 16,960 tons, DUE TO SAIL from BOMBAY, on the 23rd November, touching at Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, arriving at San Francisco, on the 1st FEBRUARY, 1912, has accommodation for the limited number of Passengers, for above Ports.

For Rates and particulars apply to:—

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.
of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° „ „	
Chester	125° „ „	
Devoe's	125° „ „	
Monkey	125° „ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY.

KINGSWAY, PROVINCIAL CAMP, Imperial Service, Army Camp and Cavalry Camp stations on the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY will be OPENED for the THROUGH booking of passengers and all coaching traffic from 15th November 1911.

H. F. E. FREELAND, Major R.E.,
Traffic Manager,
Durbar Railway.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Kingsway, 9th November 1911.

NOTICE.

WE BEG to give NOTICE that we have this day appointed Messrs. HOLLAND and MOSS, Ltd. Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, as our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency for Paper and Stationery to whom all enquiries and communications are to be addressed.

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS, LTD.
Paper Makers,
London.

Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that A BRANCH of the ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd., will be OPENED in BOMBAY, at 101, Erucshaw Building, Hornby Road, on Tuesday, the 14th November, 1911.

HENRY VOST,
Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., AND STORES FROM SURPLUS STOCK. SUCH AS BOILER FEED PULSOMETER AND TANGEY'S SPECIAL PUMPS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER 1911 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th October, 1911.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(Including Dhrangadra State Railway.)

NOTICE.
SUPPLY OF JODKA OR OTHER TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of JODKA or other TIMBER METRE-GAUGE SLEEPERS, of the following descriptions, which will be received by the Manager of this Railway, at his Office, at Bhavnagar Para, by noon (upto 12 o'clock, Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1911, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Terminus or Bhavnagar Bandar:—

No. 5,000 SEMI SQUARE SLEEPERS, 6' × 8" × 4½" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; minimum width at bottom 8 (eight) inches and at top 6 (six) inches; minimum thickness 4½" (four and a half) inches.]

No. 15,000 HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, 6' × 9" × 4½" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 9 (nine) inches minimum width at base and 4½ (four and a half) inches minimum thickness.]

No. 15,000 HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, 6' × 8" × 4" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 8 (eight) inches minimum width at base and 4 (four) inches minimum thickness.]

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1.

THOS. WHEELER,
Manager.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 1st November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

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A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the new
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 13th AND 14th
"A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Wed. Nov. 15th. Owing to Great Success and by special desire.
The Balkan Princess.

Thur. 16th. The World-famed Musical Comedy.
The Dollar Princess.

Frid. 17th. The Great Gaiety Theatre London Success.
The Country Girl.

Sat. 18th. For the first time in Bombay
Geo. Edwardes' Greatest Triumph,
THE HIT OF LONDON.
The Girl in the Train.
Now Crowding the Vandville Theatre London.

Mon. & Tues. 20th, 21st. THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.
Count of Lonembourg.
From Daly's Theatre, London.

Wed. 23rd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. Geo. Edwardes' latest Success,
PEGGY.
Now crowding the Gaiety Theatre, London.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Friday, Nov. 17th, the Bandmann Opera Co. will present the great Daly's Theatre success "A COUNTRY GIRL." This occasion will be auspicious by the augmentation to the present Co. of the entire new chorus which Mr. Bandmann has just brought with him from London, who will conjointly appear until the end of the Season, commencing on Monday, Nov. 20th, and during the week the new principal artistes will make their debut.

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations. From Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MANAGEMENT:
Mr. Cohen, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

OPENING
18th SATURDAY 18th
November.
ALLAN WILKIE
AND HIS
LONDON REPERTORY CO.
Plans now open at SOUNDY'S.

THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK...Mr. ALLAN WILKIE.
PORTIA ......Miss Frediswyde Hunter Watts.
to be followed by
SHAKESPEARE, AND OLD ENGLISH PLAYS.
Special Concessions for Season.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

"To avoid disappointment Mr. ALLAN WILKIE and his Company, leave Calcutta by Special Train on Wednesday morning."

Calcutta Telegram.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

LAST WEEK!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, Nov. 13TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"POTTED PLAYS."
AND
PELISSIER'S GREATEST SATIRE
EVERYBODYS BENEFIT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TUESDAY, NOV. 14TH.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
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MISS HUTIN BRITTON.
SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY COMPANY.

MONDAY, November 27th	Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy, **The Taming of the Shrew.**
TUESDAY, November 28h	London's Latest Success—The Great Romantic Play: **Bardelys the Magnificent.**
WEDNESDAY, November 29th	Shakespeare's Masterpiece: **HAMLET.**
THURSDAY, November 30th	For the First Time in India **Jerome K. Jerome's Epoch-Making Play.** The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
FRIDAY, December 1st	The Romantic Costume Drama: **Sweet Nell of Old Drury.**
SATURDAY, MATINEE December 2nd	Shakespeare's Comedy: **The Merchant of Venice.**
SATURDAY EVENING, December 2nd	Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy. **Romeo and Juliet.**

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices: Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 & Rs. 40.
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Plan of Seats at S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.—Late trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 a.m. to Bandra and all stations; from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba 12-20 a.m. Late Trams from Girgaum Term. 3 minutes from Theatre.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
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Rangoon,
Mandalay,
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Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
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ONLY 6 NIGHTS MORE.

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LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
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COME AND SEE
OUR NEW TRIBLE WIRE ACT.
By Miss Jennie and Willie Harmston and Master Clarence Bruce.
IT IS UNIQUE
AGAIN TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P.M.
OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE STAR NUMBERS.
By our all round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
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Sat. and Sun. Nov. 18th & 19th

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3: Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as 2 sets of drawing-room sofas and chairs, glass panel screens, mirror and pannelled door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled toppei teapoys, hatstand, phonographs, English double-door safe, cup-boards, chest of drawers.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1143 of 1909, (Parsotum vs. Soonderdas,) large lot of silver utensils, such as water pots, trays, lotas, kettle, tea set, rosewater bottles, etc.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estates of the following Insolvents—

Re Dhanamal Muguiram.

Gold bead, neck and ear ornaments, beads, etc, silver ornaments, weighing about 6,275 tolas, such as todas, vala, waist chains and parts of ornaments.

Re Chotalal Mulchand Sha.

Safe by Godrej, copying press, cupboard, clock, vaselamps, mehta boxes, etc.

By Order of the Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as gold bangles, silver toe rings, metal watches, books, used stamps, medicine, wearing apparels, samples cutting, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
The property of a gentleman—
1 all days make single cylinder, 6½ H. P., 3 seated motor car in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Mahomed Jetha Vulli, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th November next, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street.—

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneers' office.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILER LATHES, etc., of the Vulkan Iron Works, at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following consisting of Engine by Robey and Co., boiler lathes, punching, planeing, wheel cutting, drilling, screwing machines, fans, patterns of all sorts, etc.

N.B.—The above will be put up at first in one lot as a going concern, and if not sold then the same will be offered for sale in separate lots.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 27th day of November at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the effects of the late Shaik Mahomed Essack Goolam Hoosein such as watches, Engineer's tools woollen and cotton wearing apparels, trinkets etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of a Valuable Immoveable Property, known as Piroja House, at Gowalia Tank Road, on Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Davar, the proving Executor of the will of the late Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Davar, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable immoveable property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension or tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon known as Piroja House, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, in the Registration District of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, formerly portion of a larger plot of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos. 2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65, New Survey No. 7068, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. No. 3429 (3) and 3429 (4), Street Nos. 1 B. and 1 C. Altamount Road, which piece of land now offered for sale contains by admeasurement 1,231 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Manekji Dorabji Butcher, on or towards the west by the property of Nasserwanji Sorabji Framji Madraswalla, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Joseph Maria De Gа but now of Sorabji Pallonji Frencuman, and on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs Little and Co., Attorneys for the Executor aforesaid, at their office in the Old Secretariat, at Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

Printed copies of the Particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 13th November, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Bran
of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sander
& Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale fro

CROFT MODY &
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail
MESSRS. BRANDON &
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & C
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as s
plied to the Savoy Hotel and
Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive)-
WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Sctoch)
WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland)
WHISKY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE o
BOMBAY GAZET
Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2
copy.
The rates for
unaltered, viz
credit, or F
free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings, and engravings, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, Parian, Awata and China vases and figures, wall and table clocks, Persian-made inlaid octagon teapoy, French clock on tower, bentwood Tonjon for hill work, writing tables, teapoys, corners, benches, one Standard Sun typewriter, in working order; bentwood chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one mahogany full size, slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one sweet tone cottage piano in very good order, fancy centre pieces, ice box, valuable books, such as 34 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, English law reports, Indian law reports, digest of Indian law cases, digest of English law cases and other valuable law books, utensils, etc., etc. The property of P. H. J. Rustamji, Esq., Bar-at-Law, and others.

The property of another gentleman.—

One second hand rubber-tyred bicycle wheels C. spring victoria by "Windover."

One open side circular glass fronted brougham by "Morgan" very little used with shaft and pole complete with a very showy fast bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years old.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred square miniature brougham by Press, in excellent condition.

One set of plated mounted harness.

One handsome strong single seated brougham by Dykes, Calcutta, in very good order with a showy dark bay waler gelding, 14-3, 6 years.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Old unservicable stores at Tramway Company's Stable, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron brake blocks, rubbish iron, driving and pony wheel tyres, white-metal wastage, brass wastage, dirty cotton waste, horse shoes, files of sizes, firewood boxes, bamboonuts, cast iron screw files, empty oil and cement casks, empty oil drums, empty paint pots, varnish and grease tins, waiting room shed picks, pawras, bamboo chips, sheet, ladders, empty gunny bags, one lot paper, one, lot inc. lamps, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First floor "Gool Mansion," Mayo Road Garden side, near Esplanade Bandstand, and next to Young Women Christian Association, very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture by John Roberts and others, rich glassware by Treacher, best platedware drawing-room suite, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, curtains China silk pardah, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, near the Orient Club and also opposite the Charni Road Level Crossing.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 6, near the Wilson College, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 99 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds.	Plot No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1431	9	1824
4	1691	13	1776
6	3435	19	1898

Plot No. 12—1396—This plot is just opposite the Charni Road Level Crossing, purchasers will be allowed to build either one whole building or two separate buildings fronting on the two roads.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on plot No. 6 near the Wilson College.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds:	Plot No.	Area sq. yds
73	363 „	19	474 „
74	345 „	22	282 „
12	352 „	30	561 „
17	565 „	64	915 „
18	496 „	65	957 „

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

[illegible], 11th November, 1911.

LD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

o enjoy the advantages of a perfect ealth. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
[illegible]badevi, Bombay.

H
exp
ecutic
All
every ca
Officers
attached t
in arrival
within the p
The adver
B. I. S. N. Co.
For any fu
apply to the und

SPECIAL OFFER.

ERCIAL ENVELOPES.—

REPORTS, Petition, "mmercial," of the follow- Announcement, Bill For &c. &c. printed with neatness reasonable rates. Special Terms pee 1 per hundred*. Apply to the Manager, The "Bomb 14 per do. * tric Press ill be an additional "l per thousand"

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 5-8		1-4
do. Rentes	95 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 2-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 5-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	25 7-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	56 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-18 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight..	3 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quieter.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ....£ 60,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £110,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm, good business done.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Fair with a good demand.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 „
Imports	... 18,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·25+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·97	4·97	4·98	4·99	5·01
+08	+08	+08	+07	+03

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·03	5·05	5·06	5·07
+08	+08	+07	+07

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·20, March 9·28.
New York noon call Dec. 9·33, March 9·22.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	446,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	87,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	154,000
Do. do. to Japan..................	4,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,023,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	694,000

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 81,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 90,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 25,000
Exports to Continent	... 33,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·45 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·25+01 / Futures—Month of March 9·15 unchgd { Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and declined on bearish week end statistics.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 9·16—02
Do. do March ... 9·23—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

	Bales.
Total actual Exports..................	7,000
do Forwarded	134,000
do Imports	207,000
do Stock	470,000
Stock of Cotton in London	5,020

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist 9 3-4
George Mayall's Yarn 9 5-8
Dhooties firm, but little doing.
Shirtings strong, but little doing.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...47—1 1-3
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...61 1-2—2 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 1-2—2 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 4 1-2+1-2—Buyers—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...... £ 68 1-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...... £55 13-16+1-4
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.................. 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 15 13 9

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s 6d—Value

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 19 8 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier, very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...No business.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...16·7—3-4
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady; only limited viz.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Nothing doing; prices lower.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market, Inactive, prices unchanged.

ARRIVALS—

"Larichmoor."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [11th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
372 Bars Gold.	Rs. 6,75,000	London ...	Russo-Asiatic Bank
149 Bars Silver. 1 Box Silver.	3,37,500	do ...	Yokohama Bank
187 Bars Silver. 2 Boxes Silver	3,37,500	do ...	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR GOLD FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	17	21,415
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,544

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. For eastern rates are as under.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 1-4
Shanghai „	...180 3-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for cash and 95 3-16 for the settlement, and declined to 95 3-16 and 95 1-16 respectively closing steadier again as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 5 0
Settlement ... ... „ 95 2 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower, for ready at 25 7-8 and unchanged for 2 months' delivery at 25 1-4. New York was 1-4 lower at 56 1-4. The local market is easier and prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0	0
Australian „	„	24	0	0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„	64	0	0
„ 1st-Settlement ...	„	64	0	0
„ 2nd	„	64	5	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was an easier feeling in the market on opening this morning, and the advance of yesterday was lost, good Broach being quoted Rs. 249 and other descriptions lower in proportion. There has been little doing in contracts to-day, the market having remained quiet but steady, closing at 6 p. m., as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry for new crop, but old crop is still difficult to place.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	249	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	250	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	248	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„	246	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	244	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	241-2	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	238	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	231	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	251	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	242	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„	239	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	223	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 14,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·93	4·94	4·96
—04	—04	—04	—03

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·97	5·00	5·02	5·03	5·04
—04	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier owing to the drop in prices at home. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 11 5 6 B.T.
April-May ... „ 9 14 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is easier little doing. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... „ 8 6 0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... „ 8 1 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

White Khandeish ... Rs. 59 8 0
Bold White 85 p.c. ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... „ 51 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Apl-May ... „ 7 5 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

New Crop ... Rs 28 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 7 6 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 0 0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 5 5 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of Burma	125
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Connought Mill	230
David	415
Finlay Mill	290
James Greaves Mill	305
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,702 1-2
New Great Eastern	200
Standard	1,160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land Mill	1,180
Kemp	175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2

RAILWAY.

Central Provinces Railway ...	34 1-4
Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	3,713 bales
Wheat	5,334 cwts.
Linseed	262 „
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	9,424 „
Poppyseed	79 „
Groundnuts...	495 „
Castorseed	641 „
Rice	4,077 „
Myrabollams	631 „
Cottonseed	4,105 „
Mowraseed	409 „
Gram	5,273 „
Joowar	1,581 „
Maize	1,103 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 11-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3,4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	63 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	25 13-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	25 3-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	56 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20-47 1/2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1/2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250 „
Imports	... 14,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·17 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·92	4·91	4·93	4·94	4·96
—05	—06	—05	—05	—05

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·98	5·00	5·02	5·03
—05	—05	—04	—04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 75,000
Receipts at „ last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 19,000
Exports to Continent	... 56,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·50+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·31+06 / Futures—Month of March 9·18+03 } Declined on southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced on unfavourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Futures month of Dec. ... 9·24+08
Futures month of March ... 9·32+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

			Bales.
Total in Sight ...	...	...	5,250,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...		...	210,000
East Indian do	...	...	48,000
American do	...	...	3,321,000
Other do	...	...	78,000
Total Sales	...	...	50,000
East Indian total sales	...	...	300
Total Speculation	...	...	4,000
Do. Exportation	...	...	4,000
East Indian Export			...
Do. Indian Stock...	...	...	1,200
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	...	2,000
Do. Actual Exports	...	...	100
Do. Week's Imports	...	...	......
Do. Speculation ...	...	...	......
Americans Afloat ...	...	...	360,000
East Indian ...	...	...	2,000
Total afloat ...	...	...	408,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... Mutilated.
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. ... Nominal.
Red Karachi ... ...35 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian ... 35 3/4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ... 35 3-4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... ... 35 3-4—1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c.ex-ship ...51 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 +1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58+1/2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 15 1-2 —1-3

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 4 1-2 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—buyers.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 9 3-4 +1-2
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Steady, little or no business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... No business.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 16-9+2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...December.
Tone—Opened steady, closes firmer.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 21 10 1-2—unchgd
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...
Do. do. ... .
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...
Do. do. ... .
ine White Java C & F Calcutta ...
o. do. ... .
ne White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...
Do. do. ... .
General Tone—Nothing doing.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

There was the usual Saturday dullness in the jute market to-day with almost nothing doing and prices nominally unchanged. In the gunny market heavy goods continued in good demand at full prices and hessians were scarce for this year. The money market was quiet, and in the share market there was very little doing.

Mr. Milligan, of the Ceylon Civil Service, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal for his rescue of two fishermen, whose boat had sunk 300 yards from shore soon after midnight on the 19th April.

Owing to a mistake made by the authorities of the British Mint in manufacturing dies for the new Canadian coinage, the words "Dei Gratia" were omitted from the superscription of King George. The mistake was not noticed when the dies arrived at Ottawa, and a large number of coins have been issued without "the grace of God."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

WILSON—November 9, at Vepery, Madras, Esther, Lady Clerk-in-Charge, Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., Ld., Madras, late Telephone Operator, Byculla Exchange, Bombay Telephone Co., Bombay. Aged 24 and 11 months. Deeply regretted by the whole Staff.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Infinite Ways of Providence." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "An acre of performance is worth a whole land of promise."—HOWELL.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) morning, the 13th November 1911, at 10-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Katanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The "Waltz Dream."

The "Waltz Dream" is scarcely one of the most popular numbers in the repertory of the Bandmann Company. It is rather lacking in incident, and gives too little opportunity to the comedians, thus even the accompaniment in parts of attractive music is not enough to rescue it from a certain degree of dulness. However, it attracted a full Saturday night house to the Royal Opera House, and was given a cordial reception. This was largely due to the splendid efforts of the principals to make the piece as interesting as possible. Miss Madge Vincent was altogether attractive in the part of Franzi, the love-smitten band-mistress. She sang delightfully and gave to her part just that note of abandon which it demands. Mr. James McGrath, who is no stranger to the part of Niki played it as well as ever, and Mr. T. C. Maxwell sustained the reputation he has already made in Bombay in a smaller part than he usually obtains. Mr. Bobby Roberts who constantly adds to his popularity as a comedian did the best he could with the rather bare part of King Joachim and Mr. Frith well seconded him as the Grand Duke Lothar.

Patrons of the "Chocolate Soldier" to-night, at the Royal Opera House, are respectfully requested to be seated at 9-30 sharp, as the great "My Hero" song is sung almost immediately on the rise of the curtain. No one can be admitted to their seats, whilst this song is being sung.

"THE FOLLIES".

On Saturday night at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, "The Follies" once more gave a dainty and successful performance which was heartily appreciated by all present. Miss Elsie Redfern was much applauded for the sweetness of her rendering of "Love me little, love me long" while Mr. Clifton Yates's rich, powerful voice was heard to full advantage in "The Old Cavalier." The Follies" are original in most of their items and "Wangarol," the Maori love chant, was much less fearful than its name implies. Fred Daniels invariably emerges to the amusement of the entire audience. Reggie Mountfield with his lighter form of comedy was once more enjoyed at the piano and Miss Nellie Webber and Fred Daniels exchanged ideas also over a piano. Miss Marie Mansfield gave some imitations of well-known actors and actresses.

The second part of the performance was a burlesque of a benefit matinee entitled. Everybody's Benefit. The turns were all extremely amusing as were the names in the cast. The risible faculties of the audience were severely tested before this part of the performance came to an end.

MR. MATHESON LANG.

It is with great interest that Bombay playgoers are looking forward to the opening performance of Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House on Monday the 27th inst., when they will have an opportunity of seeing for the first time these eminent London artistes, and of confirming the opinion already expressed by London, New York, South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia. The opening performance will be "The Taming of the Shrew," and Mr. Lang will of course appear as "Petruchio," a part which will give him scope for his fine manly style and rich power of comedy, while Miss Britton could not have desired a more happy vehicle than "Katherine" to display her brilliant talents. The plays which will be performed during the season are, "Bardelys the Magnificent", "Hamlet", Sweet Nell of Old Drury", Jerome K. Jerome's famous play, "The Passing of Third Floor Back" The Merchant of Venice" and Romeo and Juliet." The plan of seats may be seen at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., on Wednesday next.

A SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

Mr. Allan Wilkie, and his strong London Company will shortly be in our midst, with Shakespearean drama, and old English comedy. The programme is a good one, and he opens with "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Wilkie is ably supported by a strong, and brilliant company of London Shakespearean artistes, who have played Shakespearean plays for years, and are thoroughly at home in their parts. Miss Frediswyde Hunter-Watts, will sustain the role of Portia. The other parts are all in capable hands, and the Calcutta public are unanimous in their verdict that, Mr. Wilkie's Company is the most complete Shakespearean Company that has ever visited the East.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-night Harmston's Circus commences the last six days of its stay in Bombay and on Tuesday evening there will be an entire change of programme presented. The public should avail themselves of this chance of witnessing a thoroughly interesting show before it leaves Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will be held this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presiding. About nine cases have been committed for trial including three murder cases, one being of a European accused from Secundrabad. The rest are of various minor offences.

At Seattle on Oct. 29, an infuriated woman, who had been unsuccessful in a law suit, waylaid Judge Main (of the Washington State Court), who had tried her case, and thrashed him with a horsewhip, injuring him seriously. A sheriff overpowered the woman and placed her in gaol.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SON MURDERS HIS FATHER.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Jatria Atma, who had been convicted of murdering his father and sentenced to death by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that on a petty squabble arising between father and son, on some trifling money-matter, the accused in a fit of anger killed his father with one blow of an axe dealt on the neck. The body of the deceased was found by a liquor shop-keeper in a nallah; he gave information to the authorities. The accused denied having killed his father, who he said borrowed from him two rupees and telling him he was going to his daughter to arrange for his food, went away. He only came to know of his death when he saw and identified the body.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to that of transportation for life.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by K. Venkatrao and others against the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company and others for various reliefs.

The first plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and M. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs prayed that their firm of K. V. S. Shrinivasrao be declared joint secretaries and agents of the first defendant company from 16th May, 1901; the firm of Sabhapati Beheramji and Alexander he declared to have ceased to be secretaries and agents of the company from 1st November, 1906; the defendant company might be ordered to pay to them as moiety of commission for the years 1904 and 1905, viz., Rs. 3,667 and Rs. 1,144 respectively, and as office-allowance from 1st January, 1904, to 31st October, 1906, Rs. 2,363. These claims the plaintiffs preferred in virtue of certain special resolutions passed and confirmed at meetings of the company.

The defence of the company was that despite the resolutions the plaintiffs never entered upon the duties of joint secretaries and agents; by a resolution of 30th May 1901, they were expressly excluded from the management of the Company. The resolution in question did not create any contractual obligation between the company and the plaintiffs. Accepting the resignation of A. Sabhapati Mudaliar and company as agents, the defendant company appointed in their room Sabhapati Beheramji and Alexander on 30th March, 1904, its secretaries and agents. With the resignation in question the plaintiffs' firm came to an end.

On a preliminary issue, his Lordship held that the plaintiffs had no cause of action and dismissed the suit with costs.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION.

The Inquest.

Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. S. Lambert, the Coroner, resumed the inquest touching the deaths of the persons who were killed by the recent explosion on the Port Trust drilling barge No. 94.

Mr. John Henry Tallman, expert submarine drillman to the Bombay Port Trust, said that on the 6th instant he was in charge of drilling operations just outside the New Dock in barge No. 94. At about 2 o'clock he went on board and was talking to the foreman when suddenly an explosion occurred, which blew two drilling frames off the boat. The force of the explosion knocked all the men on those frames, about 20 in number, into the water and also some men off the third frame. Some of them were picked up, but two could not be found. They were Rahimtoola Abdulla and Mahomed Jaffer and their bodies were discovered on the 8th instant floating in the sea. The injured men were taken to the G. T. Hospital where five were detained and the rest healed and discharged. One of the five, Abdul Rehman Abdul Kader died a few hours later. All the rest except one had now been recovered.

HOW THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

The only possible explanation of the explosion which he (the witness) could give was as follows: Fourteen holes had been drilled in a line. The drill board had been moved back five feet and was drilling another range. A 'khalasi' was accustomed to carry powder to a man on the frame to charge the hole. Witness thought that when the 'khalasi' fetched it the man on the latter was busy at something else, and he thought the "khalasi" dropped the charge overboard and it fell into the next note. Then when they began to drill that hole the charge was struck and exploded. They were using gelignite and dynamite but no charge of gelignite had been placed in the holes. There were seventeen charges of dynamite in the holes. They were preparing to drill the second hole in the second series of holes when the explosion occurred. They had not been blasting on this rock before. It was entirely new ground. There was no possible chance therefore of coming across an old unexploded charge. The charges already in the holes had no detonators or wires attached so that premature explosion could not be due to an accident to the firing gear. There were fixed marks to show when the boat was moved back exactly five feet. It was utterly impossible for the barge to get out of position. There was no chance of the barge moving. It was fixed by six chains and four spinds. They took enough charges on board for their immediate requirements. The charges were not loaded on the barge but quite two miles away in the harbour. The charges on board were kept at the far end of the boat under the steps and covered by canvas. After the explosion fourteen charges were on board. None of the charges on the boat had exploded. The fourteen were all recovered. He could not exactly say the number of charges that were brought on board in the morning. He had shot twenty-six holes before on that morning. They only had enough charges on board to keep them going on one range. He had been doing this work for thirty-five years and had never before had an accident. He did not know quite the number of men that were on board.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Scarcity of Water.

The following notices of motion will be placed before the meeting of the Corporation to be held this afternoon.

From Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the great scarcity of water in the Fort District, and that he be requested to take immediate steps to relieve the great inconvenience suffered by the public, and to report to the Corporation the cause or causes of this sudden stoppage of supply."

From the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S.:—'(1) That the draft by-laws re milch cattle stables be returned to the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution No.1414, dated the 23rd June 1904, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No.516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding public stables in the City, for consideration in the light of the appended note which shows:—(i) that even where ground rent is as low as 5 annas 9 pies per square yard a man who invests his money in Cattle Stables cannot, if the new by-laws are properly enforced, secure a return of 10 per cent. on his investment unless he can get cattle owners to hire his stabling at Rs. 4·67 per animal per month. (ii) that if the by-laws are made rather less stringent than is proposed, the investor can secure a profit of 8·89 per cent. on his investment without raising stable hire above the usual rate of Rs. 3 per head per month.

From Dr. K. E. Dadachandji;—

That the Commissioner be requested to report the height of water in the Vehar Lake in November for the last 20 years and also the total rainfall in these years.'"

The subscriptions to the Indian Red Crescent Society, Calcutta, amount to Rs. 32,135.

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This is just an extract from a letter he sent acknowledging the wonderful results that this great Rheumatism remedy achieved. If you are suffering —don't delay a day —get a bottle of it to-day and very quickly you will find that it brings blessed relief.

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Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
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A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
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Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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IPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer "Garryvale" 2,455 tons, Captain H. McClare, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, Nov. 1, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Lhasa" 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, November 9, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Lawoe," 1,817 tons, Captain C. Born, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with 605 pilgrims.

The steamer "Heim", 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen sailed on Saturday, for Bangkok with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer "Angus", 2,319 tons, captain J. B. Dakers, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer "Nairung", 2,861 tons, Captain, G. Park, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, via Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer "Hild", 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, sailed on Sunday, for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Levellin, R. N. R., sailed on Saturday, for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived here yesterday from Basreh, November 5, via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt James...D Dick	R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	Troopship
R I M S Minto	Comdr Latouche	Troopship
R I M S Investigator	Capt. G N Forteath	R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Alert	Comdr. Somerville	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 11.

Abbotsford	2351	Sholton		T Morrison & Co
Carunna	2432	Cuckney		T Morrison & Co
Epsom	2970	Craggs		T M & Co
Garryvale	2455	McClare		
Harpenden	3553	Cromack		Andrew Yull & Co
Morea	5961	Brown	London	P & O Co
Mazagon	3280	Fry		M M & Co
Palitana	1933	Kilner		M M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Urlana	338	Cocklin	Calcutta...14-11	M M & Co
Umlozi	1133	Brett		
Visigoth	2613	Rale		W N Aldershaw

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2795	Chilton	Hull	17-11	J Finlay & Co
D & E Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin			J Finlay & Co
F Colombo Maru	2919	Teranaka	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
G Abydos	1939	Davies			G H Cassum
K Alavi	2328	Gray	Jeddah	20-11	Bo & P S N Co
L Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	7-11	Bo & H S N Co
N Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos	737	Gadoa	Jeddah		A S N Co
N Inchmoor	2214	Helmich	Antwerp		R A Willis
P Himalaya	3706	Gregon	Shanghai		P & O Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Ischia	2480	Beisito	Hongkong	16-11	E Line
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Mohammadi	1751	Newby	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
7 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
8 Steenbergen	2455	Younge	Rotterdam	15-11	T M & Co
9 Moltkefels	3031	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi		W & A G & Co
14 Damra	762	Morrison	Basreh		M M & Co
H W P D					
Bahadari	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram			Bo S N Co
H W V D					
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	13-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
11	Garryvale	McClare	Calcutta, Nov 1
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Nov 9
12	Dwarka	Moxon	Basreh, Nov 5
	Divanha	Powel	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	City of London	Whish	L'pool, via K'chi
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok
	Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok
	Lawoe	Born	Jeddah
12	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta
	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Aytihia	Pondicherry
5	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
5	Breconian	Calcutta
6	Clan Fraser	Coast
9	Lawala	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant, and is due here on the evening of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—54 cwts condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiaji and Sons; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 80 casks skins, Nizzamuddin and Co; 5 bales hemp, Turner, Morrisoon and Co; 270 bales wool, and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 45 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 63 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 225 bales wool, N Khatau.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—414 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 341 cwts dry ginger, V Haridass; 72 cwts condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 58 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 1 bale carpets, T H Desai and Co; 30 cwts. fishmaws, J M Rahimtoolla; 250 cwts raisins, M Jafferbhoy; 81 cwts old rubber, A Shahiwalla.

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Morea s—6 packages carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

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Elysia s—27 bales hemp, T T Campbell and Co.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 13th Nov., 1911.

POOR WHITES AND EURASIANS.

EXCLUDING the British troops, the men attached to the administrative services, and those engaged in commerce and other pursuits, there is a resident semi-white population in India numbering about a quarter of a million, whose social and intellectual position has periodically claimed attention for the past three-quarters of a century, though but little has been done towards its improvement. The Government of India have recently classified them under the term "Anglo-Indians," which has hitherto been used to denote persons of pure white descent, for although a proportion of full-blooded Europeans is contained in their ranks, the majority are of the mixed descent best described by the bilingual term "Eurasian," or the older cognomen, "East Indians." But the community has strong objections to the use of either of the latter epithets, and so their nomenclature has been officially altered in the manner described, though as a previous Viceroy pointed out the change is a misapplication of terms unlikely to affect their moral elevation or general advancement. This, however, is a question of minor importance, the more pressing problem being the provision of religious and technical education which shall enable them to become good and useful citizens of the Empire, instead of remaining a submerged unit of the Christian population cut off from the advantages so liberally offered to the rest of the subjects of the Crown in the East, a recitation of the previous efforts made in these directions would occupy too much space and would, moreover, be of no particular value, as but little has come of them beyond the presentation of addresses to successive Viceroys, enumerating the wants of the community, and the eliciting of sympathetic replies of a non-committal character.

But during the past two or three years the aspirations of the domiciled people have assumed more definite shapes under the formative influences of the recent concessions to other subjects of the Crown, and these are now being pressed upon official and public attention. They have representatives upon the Viceroys and Madras Legislative Councils and are hopeful that a similar recognition may be accorded to their interests by the Bombay Government. Their various associations were federated at the Allahabad Conference held last year, more recently the "Anglo-Indian Empire League" has come into existence with a comprehensive list of requirements. These include the raising of regiments from the domiciled community, the granting of electoral rights similar to those given to the Hindus and Mahomedans in connection with the Councils, and the privilege of official consultation in matters which are referred to other representative bodies. A memorial embodying these propositions is to be submitted to the Government of India, and it will be interesting to observe the character of the official response to the pleas of a neglected section of its subjects. But the most important advance is occurring in the direction of education and religious instruction of which the community are sadly in need as a preparative to their conversion into useful and industrious citizens. Every large city in India contains a percentage of the mixed race in its population, but Calcutta is pre-eminent in this respect, and the reports of the squalor and misery prevailing in its quintals have aroused the sympathy of the Church and stimulated private benevolence into co-operation. The movement now in progress was commenced by a donation of fifty thousand pounds from a well-known Anglo-Indian who had studied the situation and was impressed with the necessity of aiding in its amelioration, and during the last Calcutta season an important Conference was held with a view to deciding upon future action. Its meetings were attended by the principal ecclesiastics of the city, while the Minister for Public Instruction who was present at one of them gave assurances of Government sympathy and support, so far as the latter might be possible under coming financial conditions.

The present grants for European education are absurdly in adequate while the lack of efficient teacers—(owing to the poor emoluments and prospects offered—handicaps all the institutions except the Catholic schools whose maintenance is largely independent of official pecuniary support and having regard to the economic policy of the present Government, which has recently been the subject of an instructive debate in the Lords, the prospect of increased assistance in the cause of domiciled education is not hopeful. It is, however, the submerged classes whom the Church and its co-adjutors wish to reach first, as their redemption from misery and moral surroundings of the most appalling description is a more urgent matter than higher education, which will come as a corollary to improved conditions. With this object a deputation accredited by the Anglo-Indian church is now touring in the United Kingdom for the purpose of raising a fund for the education and elevation of the poorer classes of a community who are without the means of procuring either, and many of whom are dependent upon private charity for food and clothing. According to accounts received from Home this appeal is meeting with a favourable reception, and already a good share of the quarter of a million sterling asked for has been gathered, so there is some hope that the movement, originated a year ago in Calcutta, will help towards the solution of one aspect of this important racial problem. But the responsibility for its complete settlement must rest with the Government of India who apart from considerations of philanthropy towards their poor relations, ought to be actuated by motives of policy in their attitude to the domiciled population. For as demonstrated by their support of the volunteer movement and the conspicuous gallantry of some of their members in the mutiny, they are an important element in the scheme of national defence and deserve consideration and sympathy to an equal degree with the Oriental subjects of the Crown. Hitherto the mixed race has been told by successive Viceroys and Governors that they must work out their own salvation without the assistance asked for in their numerous memorials which had to be withheld from motives of policy and impartiality. But the Church in India has done important service by taking up a question to which its powerful influence can compel official attention as a rightful sequel to the methods of conciliation and concession applied to the rest of the King-Emperor's subjects. The encouraging results of the ecclesiastical appeal for funds should inspire the community with a determination to approach the Government again and again by all the legitimate channels open to it, until like the Hindus and Mahomedans they receive full and complete recognition of their racial interests which are wholly allied with the preservation of British dominancy in the East.

NEW UNIONIST LEADER. ALTHOUGH the selection of Mr. Bonar Law to succeed Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionist party had not been immediately anticipated, it would hardly be correct to describe it as a surprise. Mr. Austen Chamberlain or Mr. Walter Long had been regarded as most probable to be the choice of their colleagues, but during the ample discussion, which preceded Mr. Balfour's resignation of the merits of his probable successors, Mr. Bonar Law's name was freely mentioned as a possible leader in preference to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wyndham and others. The choice has admittedly been a difficult matter, but under the circumstances the Unionists might easily have done very much worse. Mr. Bonar Law has long been a young man marked for high promotion and it has come earlier than he or his friends have expected. Young as he is, however, he is recognised as being one of the brainiest men on the front Bench. A far-seeing, somewhat cold and calculating Scot, he may not possess that quality of personal magnetism which goes far to the making of the finest leaders, but he is a man who commands respect for sheer ability and he will always obtain admiration and esteem, even where he fails to excite enthusiasm. The manner of man he is, is well reflected in his manner as a public speaker. Very matter of fact, very plain, lucid and convincing, but no flights of oratory, no impassioned outbursts calling for passionate response from their hearers. However, his party may rely under him on the guidance of a clear and calculating intellect and he will probably gain more general approval from the various shades of Unionist opinion than would either Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Long. The latter would have been too much of the last generation of politicians to have pleased the young section of the party. Mr. Chamberlain was too closely connected with Lord Halsbury and the "Die-hards" to make him entirely acceptable to the moderates. During the split in the Unionist party over the constitutional issue, Mr. Bonar Law was not prominently associated with either section, and now finds himself acceptable to both. It is the hope of his political opponents that his pronounced advocacy of tariff reform will incite disaffection in the ranks of his party, but we do not imagine that hopes—or fears—of this kind will be realised. Mr. Bonar Law's appointment to the leadership is as much a recognition of the foremost place which tariff reform takes in the party programme as would have been the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain, but it will not cause the heart-burnings, which a few years ago would have been inevitable. Tariff reform has for long taken first place in the official programme of the Unionists, while the few Free Trade Unionists, who remain, have gradually found their way into an obscure background from which they are never likely to emerge again, as such, with any effect. We look confidently to Mr. Bonar Law to be an able leader, although no one, of course, will expect from him that brilliance, with which Mr. Balfour scintillated in his greatest days.

PEACEFUL PICKETING. IT is freely admitted except amongst the most bigoted of trades unionists that the latitude of the present clause of the Trades Disputes Act, which regulates what is known as "peaceful picketing" has been a fruitful cause of breach of the peace, and even actual rioting during trade disputes. The labour troubles of the present year have naturally made it a foremost question at Home, and magistrates and others responsible for the keeping of the public peace have forwarded energetic representations to the Home Office. "Peaceful picketing" was legalised by the Act of 1906, and was supposed to recognise the right of strikers to wait in the streets in the neighbourhood of the premises concerned, with the object of persuading in a peaceful manner others, who had not yet joined in the strike, to do so. To this there could be no objection were the purpose of the clause adhered to, but it is at once obvious how liable to abuse the clause must be and how exceedingly difficult it would be for men angered and heated in the excitement of a bitter dispute with their employers, to confine themselves to peaceful methods. Peaceful persuasion in practice, immediately degenerates as a rule into angry threats, physical intimidation and not infrequently physical violence. A favourite method of persuasion in South Wales, for instance, has been to dress a man in a night shirt, parade him in a barrow through the streets, amid the jeers and taunts of the crowd, and eventually to tip him into a pond or river. During the recent disputes in Liverpool peaceful picketing was in very many instances the original cause of the angry temper of the crowd, which culminated in rioting and conflict with the police. There is a general recognition throughout Liverpool that this aspect of labour troubles is a very menacing one indeed, and the magistrates of the city have therefore opened an appeal, in which they seek the support of the magistrates of other large towns and cities, to the Home Office to repeal the clause permitting "peaceful picketing" and thus to illegalise the assembly of men in the streets for the purpose of persuading individuals not to work. In spite of the fact that "peaceful picketing" is quite unobjectionable in theory, the experiences of this year have so clearly shown how difficult, if not impossible it is, to prevent undue intimidation and violence that the Liverpool justices have been justified in their contention that the practice should no longer be permitted. It may also be argued that nowadays it is not needed, for labour being so extensively organised, the arguments on both sides of a trade dispute are always well-known, and there is no necessity for these to be impressed by personal canvassing, on men, who with a full knowledge of the circumstances have decided to exercise their right to work, if they choose. Liverpool, we fear, has not so far succeeded in gaining all the support, which it had hoped to obtain. During mail week the Manchester justices although sympathetic passed but a half hearted resolution in support, and the Birmingham bench refused any assistance. It may still be hoped however, that Liverpool will succeed in making influential representations for at least a severe limitation of the practice. Mr. McKenna, who is now at the Home Office comes unfortunately from a Labour constituency, and he has never shewn sufficient independence to encourage one to think that he will brave its anger. But after the firm regime of Mr. Winston Churchill there is hope that his colleagues will not permit him to depart too far from the example of his predecessor.

AT the request of the Governor, H. E. the Viceroy has decided that three or four additional battalions of Infantry are to be sent to Bombay, for the occasion of the reception of Their Imperial Majesties. The troops in Bombay, exclusive of Volunteers will, therefore, consist of "Y" battalion R. H. Artillery, the 7th Dragoon Guards, 26th Light Cavalry, the Warwickshire Regiment, 96th Berar Regiment, 104th Wellesley Rifles, with three or four additional battalions of infantry to be designated.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived in Calcutta, on Friday afternoon. He will reside at Belvedere until his departure for Delhi.

THE Hon. Mr. A. E. P. Graves proceeded to England, on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette."

AT the annual meeting of the Senate of Allahabad University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sir George Knox, and on the Hon'ble Pundit Sunder Lal, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Mr. Venis, Principal, Queen's College, Benares.

THE following telegram has also been despatched to the British Foreign Minister, London:—"Madras Persians strongly protest against the presence of the British Army in Persia. The unsettled state of Shiraz can be compared to that of Bengal and the frontier. They hope that Britain will keep all its promises."

AT a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association held on the 10th instant, it was resolved in honour of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India, to establish a library of the Association, for which funds should be collected and the event marked by the opening ceremony on the 2nd December.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Powers and Mediation.

FRANCE AND SPAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 28.

A DESPATCH received on Tuesday says:—Yesterday morning's attack on our lines was followed almost immediately by a rising of the Arabs of the oasis, who attacked the Italian troops on the flank. This concerted action was evidently planned some days in advance. The engagement opened with an attack by detachments of Turkish and Arab horsemen, the latter being easily recognisable by their flowing white burnous amid the dark uniforms of the Turks. The horsemen hurled themselves with great gallantry upon the Italian lines, but their charge was broken by the fire of the defenders, and they were obliged to withdraw with loss. Simultaneously the Turkish regular infantry advanced from other quarters under cover of the walls of gardens, and endeavoured to dislodge the Italians by pouring in a hot fire, which, however, was not very effectual. The fighting had no sooner become brisk than a number of Arabs of the oasis opened fire upon the Italian flank from the shelter of the trees. Without a trace of alarm the Italians swung round and faced this new foe, and by a rapid manœuvre succeeded in surrounding part of them, killing and wounding many and making a number of prisoners. At the same time the attack of the Turkish infantry was repulsed in front.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The troops were in very good spirits. Some of the wounded refused to leave the firing line, and others returned to it after having their wounds dressed. The Turkish and Arab losses were considerable, amounting, according to some of the prisoners to hundreds killed and many more wounded. On the Italian side the losses were not serious. The Arabs dotted about the oasis continued to maintain a desultory fire long after the main engagement had ceased, and isolated shots were heard throughout the whole day from various points. An official despatch from General Caneva, sent off at 10-45 this morning, states that the night passed quietly at Tripoli. The conduct of the Italian troops in yesterday's engagement is described as splendid. Their losses were as follows:—11th Regiment Bersaglieri, two officers killed and ten wounded. The number of casualties among the rank and file of the regiment is not yet exactly known 82nd Infantry, one officer wounded, four men killed, ten wounded; 84th Infantry, two men wounded; Fortress Artillery, one man wounded; Italian Red Cross, two wounded. The enemy suffered a complete repulse, with considerable loss. Several Arab rebels have been shot, and some of the numerous prisoners will be brought before a court-martial. The others, to the number of several hundred will be expelled.

NO ENEMY TO FIGHT.

Reuter's special correspondent in Tripoli says on October 17:—We were assured that peace was about to be arranged, and in immense sight of relief went up all round, for war is a dull game when there is no enemy to fight. When all the troops are concentrated—those which have landed and those which are still to come—General Caneva will have a magnificent army corps under his command. The army corps of Tripoli is not a regular army corps bodily transplanted from Italy to African soil, it is, a composite corps drawn from all over Italy. The men have been most carefully selected, no Reservists being brought over. All the military experts are struck by the splendid bearing of the Italian troops. Their discipline is admirable and the relations between the officers and men are excellent. Drunkenness and disorder are unknown. In their dealings with the townspeople and natives the Italians are humanee and friendly in the extreme. Many of the soldiers have lived for years in America earning large wages unknown in Italy, and have been caught in the meshes of this struggle, which they neither understand nor care about, in the course of one of their periodical visits to their native land, but they accept the situation cheerfully and philosophically, laughing at the sudden change in their ordinary lives. One man, speaking perfect English with the broadest American accent told me that he had lived in San Francisco for fifteen years, earning four dollars a day as a mill hand, "I came," he said "to Italy to go through my military service, leaving my wife and family behind. Now I find myself suddenly dragged off to this sandy desert, which I don't think is worth having. Why, no one, I guess, would look twice at this country if they knew California." Then he laughed and said, "I would not mind it so much if only the Turks would attack us so that I could get the weigot of some of these infernal cartridges off my stomach." But we have no enemy to fight. We are all ready for him. We have every engine of modern destruction—guns, aeroplanes, dirigibles, wireless telegraphy, and all the paraphernalia of modern war, but no one to let it loose on. The soldiers work all day like ants throwing up entrenchments, but was is the use, they may say, if no one ever attacks them.

POWERS AND MEDIATION.

A curious communication, "from a diplomatic quarter," is published in the "Lokalanzeiger." This paper is completely subservient to the Government and any views on high politics found in its columns may safely be regarded as of official origin. It should also be premised that "a diplomatic quarter" is one of the most common of the conventional synonyms for the Foreign Office here. Whether or not that is the case in the present instance, no doubt can exist that the "Lokslanzeiger" communication has a special purposes and is intended mainly for consumption abroad. As will be seen, its contents resolve themselves into an appeal to Great Britain to take upon herself the task of peacemaker in the war between Turkey and Italy, with a strange innuendo for the event of her refusal and an exhortation to the statesmen at Rome not to insist on conditions which must prolong the conflict, and at the same time the peril which it involves to the general peace of Europe. The writer begins:

"At the present moment the eyes of the world are fixed on the sphinxlike countenance of England. Is the Italian rear covered by England or not? That is the salient point in the present world-situation. England is the only Power which can intervene and avert from the ruler of the faith fulthe deepest shame. It would not thereby be necessary even to humiliate Italy. It need only be pointed out to Italy that, after all, she cannot at the very outset expect more than England has attained or aimed at in Egypt, or France in Tunis and Morocco. So soon as Italy declares that she will be satisfied with a protectorate peace is assured, and England would with one blow have achieved great things for her interests, predominance at the Golden Horn, the gratitude of entire Islam, and a bad leak in the Triple Alliance. If, then in face of such advantages England does not act, she must really have entered into binding engagements with Italy, and in that case Italy would indeed have played her cards at Algeciras in a masterly fashion—at our expense bien entendu."

The article proceeds to argue that if Italy refuses the terms suggested she would expose herself to a long and arduous campaign, still further forfeit the sympathies of Europe, and risk a Balkan conflagration, which would bring Austria down on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. The Italian Government, it is hinted, would not find it difficult to reconcile its public opinion to the settlement proposed.

Like many pronouncements from "diplomatic quarters," this one has the drawback that its significance is not particularly clear, and the motives that have inspired it still less so.

The question of the alliances still occupies the Turkish Press, but, probably conscious of the bad effect produced by the "auction" theory, the newspapers now argue upon general considerations, without attaching too much importance to expected services in the matter of Tripolitania. The inclination is that of which I announced the beginning, after the settlement of the Malissori question—namely, towards the Triple Entente. On this point the Press seems to be becoming unanimous. The "Jeune Turc," in a leading article, described England as the "natural ally" of Turkey. To-day the violently anti-Unionist "Machriq," the journal of Loutfi Fikri, declares that an understanding with the Triple Entente is the only one conceivable, and the violently pro-Unionist "Tanin," the journal of Hussein Djahid, discusses the delicate question of an understanding with Russia, declares it to be possible and desirable and uses the phrase, which has aroused much comment: "Our friendship might also be very useful to Russia, because if Russia comes to an understanding with us as cordial as that which she has already with England, the question of the Straits would be solved, since we should see nothing inconvenient in her sending ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean."

FRANCE AND SPAIN: DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Pourparlers relative to Morocco will be entered upon as soon as the agreement between France and Germany is definitely concluded. The agreement recognises French control over the whole of Morocco and this is what the Powers who signed the Algeciras Act will be asked to sanction. Spain, however, claims rights over a portion of the Shereefian Empire, and the Algeciras Act itself admits that she has special interests in that country. Spain, as everybody knows, installed herself at Larache and Alcazar some little time ago, and the question which will be discussed between her and France will be her future position in the north of Morocco.

Apropos of this, it is of some importance to note that the British Government will have to be kept informed of the progress of these pourparlers. The Eighth Article of the Anglo-French Treaty of April 8, 1904, sets forth that the two Governments, inspired by a sincerely friendly feeling towards Spain, take into particular consideration the interests which she derives from her geographical position, and her territorial possessions on the Moroccan coast of the Mediterranean, with regard to which the French Government will concert with the Spanish Government, and that the agreement which may be concluded on this subject between France and Spain will be communicated to the Government of his British Majesty.

This article, of course, referred to the negotiations which were to follo between France and Spain, and which terminated in the conclusion of the secret treaty signed in October, 1904. But it is generally assumed that this article binds France in future negotiations with Spain—at least, in the spirit, if not in the letter. "In keeping the London Cabinet acquainted with the eventual negotiations, France will confine herself to remaining faithful to the spirit of this article," says the well-informed "Petit Parisien;" and "Le Journal," with particular reference to Article 8, remarks that:—France has pledged herself to solicit the co-operation of Spain for the settlement of the Moroccan question, and to respect her interests in Northern Africa. So Spain's action in Morocco has the advantage of England's very energetic support and it would be extremely imprudent to imagine that this support had been relaxed.

There is, of course, some exaggeration in this last observation, as England has throughout the crisis, which is now happily at an end, stood staunchly by France; but this exaggeration may be explained by the fact that "Le Journal" is desirous of refuting the arguments of politicians who maintained that Spain has put herself out of court, as it were, by occupying Larache and Alcazar without having previously obtained the consent of France, in conformity with their agreement concluded in October, 1904. In its anxiety to impress on those who hold this view that Spain must be treated with courtesy, it rather over-states the case; but, all the same, it seems tolerably clear that the negotiations between France and Spain will demand considerable tact and circumspection, and that the Moroccan question will not be finally settled until they have come to a satisfactory termination.

GERMAN TARIFF SYSTEM.

In the Reichstag on Monday, replying to interpellations regarding the increased price of provisions and fodder, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, declared that the abolition of duties, their suspension, or the opening of the frontiers to foreign cattle and meat were urged with the one and only object of destroying the fundamental principle of the country's economic policy ("Very true!" from the Right). These attacks on their economic policy the Government would resolutely resist (cheers on the Right). They could not allow even the consequences of this year's drought, however regrettable they might be, to divert them from an economic system which were convinced had been fruitful in blessings for the economic life of the nation.

The proposal to abolish the import duties (the Chancellor went on) was one which it would be impossible to act upon, for no Government would be able to remove agricultural protection from their economic system without turning the entire economic life of the country upside down and upsetting all its commercial relations. Even the suspension of the duties would be an extremely dangerous experiment. The Chancellor called attention to the suspension of the duty on wheat in France in 1898, which, as was shown by the trade returns of Havre, had not had the result expected of it. With regard to the question of altering the corn import certificates, the change proposed would have no effect upon the present inflated prices ("Hear, hear" on the Right and Left). The limitation of import certificates would have a most serious effect both upon trade and agriculture.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg contended emphatically that it was Germany's economic policy that had brought about that enormous development of German trade and industry which was the envy of foreign countries. The national welfare and the conditions of life of the working classes had also improved. In conclusion, the Chancellor said: "I shall not allow myself to be led astray by any attacks from my conviction that the Government is working along the right path."

ARCHDUKE'S DEVOTED LOVE.

Yet another Austrian Archduke has renounced both rank and title to marry the woman of his choice. The Archduke Ferdinand Karl, brother of the Heir Presumptive, applied as long ago as 1904 to be allowed to marry Fraulein Czuber, the daughter of a Vienna professor of engineering, whom he met in 1900 at a ball in Prague. He was, however, persuaded by his late brother Otto during the last few years to postpone his decision, and spent his time largely in travel. It is now stated that he lately again approached the Emperor for permission to marry, which his Majesty granted on condition that the Archduke becomes a private citizen. The Emperor consented to continue the allowance of £1,650 to the Archduke, but the latter must renounce his title, his rank as major-general, his claim to the succession to the Throne, and his seat in the Austro-Hungarian Upper House, and take the simple name of Ferdinand Karl Burg. The lady for whom the Archduke has waited for over ten years is now 30 years old, and is distinguished for beauty and talent which brought her into the higher circles of society, though the family is of humble origin and possesses only moderate means. The Archduke Ferdinand Karl, who is very propular, is devoted to art, science and theatricals.

FRENCH RAILWAY MISMANAGEM[illegible]

In his interesting report on the Budget [illegible] M. Cheron makes some probing remarks [illegible] Western State Railway administration, [illegible] the complement of the analysis of th[illegible] method of this system published in "The [illegible] a week ago. M. Cheron complains that the [illegible]tration was quite unaware only four days ag[illegible] was the extent of its staff, and for this and [illegible] reasons could not give a useful estimate of the [illegible]penditure to be provided for next year. "Never[illegible]less," says M. Cheron, "it is unhappily only [illegible] certain that there will be heavy supplementary credits to vote for the current year, and that the expenditure for 1912 will be even greater." M. Cheron complains that this state of affairs is entirely unbusinesslike, and says that the administration must be able to estimate its expenditure beforehand, and must place the control of the expenditure in the hands of those who draft the estimates. Another complaint by M. Cheron is that there are too many civil servants in France. The number he gives is 918,000, including a quarter of a million employed by departments and municipalities.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 26th October, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 20,81,681 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-1911.

IT is proposed to establish a branch of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at Rawalpindi, and the Hon'ble Mr. Adamji Mamoojl has been authorised by the Committee of the Chamber to convene a meeting of the members for the purpose of electing a Committee and Honorary Secretary for the local branch.

KING'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

ROYAL PARTY SAILS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Enthusiastic Send-off from Crowds of People.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

H. M. the King's final Privy Council was eld at Buckingham Palace to-day, when the pecial commission to which the executive unctions of the Crown will be delegated, uring the King's absence, was appointed. he Council lasted nearly half an hour, after hich Mr. Asquith was closeted with the King for nearly an hour.

[The Commission according to a Reuter cable of e 7th inst. is composed of Prince Arthur of onnaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord reburn and Lord Morley.]

The farewells at Victoria Station to-morrow ill last half an hour, as so many are seeing eir Majesties off.

There will be a state procession of four ndaus from Buckingham Palace to Victoria, d the carriages will travel by an indirect ute so as to enable as many as possible to d farewell to the King and Queen. binet Ministers will be at the station.

Mr. Winston Churchill has proceeded to rtsmouth to superintend the arrangements ere.

Great State Display.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Their Majesties' departure for India was the casion of a great State display. They drove an open landau, with postilions and an cort of Horse Guards, from Buckingham lace [illegible] Victoria Station, and were accomnied by the Prince of Wales and Princess ary. Large crowds lined the route, and cordial- cheered Their Majesties as they passed.

At Victoria station there was a gathering f three hundred distinguished personages, ncluding every member of the British Royal Family, the ambassadors, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Members of the Cabinet, the Archbishop of Canterbury, dominion and colonial representatives, and officials of the India Office.

A guard-of honour was furnished by the Coldstream Guards.

After the playing of the National Anthem, the King spent a quarter of an hour in animated conversation, and then the train steamed out to the renewed strains of "God Save the King."

Queen Alexandra and Prince Arthur of Connaught accompanied their Majesties to Portsmouth.

On arrival at Portsmouth, Their Majesties were received by a brilliant naval and military gathering, with a guard-of-honour and massed bands. They proceeded on board the "Medina," when the Royal Standard was broken at the masthead of the "Victory," and salutes were fired.

Luncheon was then served, the Royal party including Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Some time was afterwards spent in exchanging farewells, before the "Medina" set out to sea.

Impressive Naval Procession.

All the newspapers publish articles on the King's departure. They are full of good wishes for India and for the success of this unprecedented tour of a Sovereign.

The King and Queen have sailed in the "Medina." The vessel was met at Spithead by the first division of the Home Fleet, and the First Cruiser Squadron, which escorted the "Medina" part of the way down the Channel. The naval procession was unrivalled in impressiveness, including, as it did, ten of the finest battle-ships and cruisers in the world.

Among those who received the King and Queen at Portsmouth were Mr. Churchill and the Lords of the Admiralty.

An Exciting Incident.

The vessels in harbour were bedecked, and saluted as their Majesties went on board the "Medina," where a reception was held, and where their Majesties took lunch. No toasts were proposed at lunch. Everywhere afloat and ashore was thronged with spectators. After affectionate leave-takings of members of the Royal Family had been made, the "Medina" sailed out of the harbour amid drenching rain and thunderous salutes, the bands on the ships and on land playing the National Anthem.

The Royal personages, who were present to bid farewell, stood on the jetty waving their handkerchiefs until the "Medina" was no longer in sight.

An exciting incident occurred immediately ter the departure. A dockyard tug broke her moorings and nearly collided with the lina," but the splendid handling of the verted an accident.

Majesties' Visit to the Children's Fete.

ogramme of their Imperial Ma- children's fete at Bombay on December has been officially

eld inside the grounds of the ion, which will be specially ssion so as to enclose the space Gymkhana.

Majesties will land at the Apollo a.m. The landing will be private. Political Department, will be in

erial Majesties will drive by Apollo ad, Mayo Road and Esplanade Road to a entrance to the Old Bombay Exhibition losure, arriving at 9-45 a.m. Their Imperial Majesties will be escorted by British Cavalry. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will also be in attendance and will make arrangements to keep order.

Their Imperial Majesties will be met by His Excellency the Governor, the Chairman (Sir Basil Scott), the Vice-Chairman (Sir P. M. Mehta) and the General Secretary (Mr. P. R. Cadell) of the Royal Visit Fund Committee under whose auspices the Entertainment is held, and by the Chairman (Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha) and the General Secretary (Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne) of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee. The Road outside the Exhibition at both gates and the Readway inside the special entrance should be lined by troops.

Their Imperial Majesties will be conducted to a special dais built for them in front of the Bombay Gymkhana Building.

A Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up outside the entrance. Inside the arena and just below the Royal dais there will be in attendance a Guard of Honour of Cadets of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles belonging to schools attending the entertainment.

The children, who are expected to number about 26,000, will be arranged in a semi-circle in the Stadium facing the pavilion.

In the interior open space of this semi-circle will be arranged selected bands of children belonging to European, Gujrati, Marathi and Urdu schools, who will sing in succession one or two verses each of the National Anthem in the respective languages of their schools.

After the singing of the National Anthem, a "Gurbi" (rhythmical song and dance) will be performed by about 50 Gujarati-speaking girls.

At the conclusion of the above ceremony, the Royal carriage will be brought up to the front of the dais. Their Imperial Majesties will enter it and drive through the Exhibition grounds. Their Imperial Majesties will be pleased to alight to inspect some exhibits and relics of old Bombay. Their Imperial Majesties will then leave by the main gate and drive by Wandby Road to the Queen's Statue and then by the route already traversed to the Apollo Bandar.

The children will remain in their places till Their Imperial Majesties have left the Exhibition. There will be an exhibition of day-light fire-works. The children will then be presented with souvenir cups, sweets, etc., and will be admitted to the Exhibition, where they will be allowed to use the side shows till they are collected for departure.

All arrangements for the disembarkation and re-embarkation of Their Imperial Majesties will be made by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, in consultation with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will issue orders for the attendance of the troops.

Morning dress will be worn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Twenty elephants so kindly lent by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj for the Oriental Pageant and State processions during the Royal visit will arrive in Calcutta from Gewanoolly on Tuesday next by one of the steamers of the I. G. S. N. Co. The pets will be unloaded in the Kidderpore docks the same afternoon and quartered on the Maidan.

H. M. S. "Highflyer," the flagship of the East India Squadron with Rear-Admiral E. G. W. Slade, M. V. O., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, on board, will arrive in Hooghly, on December 17th, at 1-30 in the afternoon. The man-of-war which will be moored abreast of Eden Gardens will remain here throughout Their Majesties' visit.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

In connection with the forthcoming Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in India, sanction has been accorded to the illumination of the principal stations and buildings on the North-Western State Railway.

NEW UNIONIST LEADER.

Mr. Bonar Law Chosen.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law has been selected as leader of the Opposition. All his colleagues have given assurances that they will support him loyally. The party meeting on Monday will therefore, be unanimous.

It is reported that Mr. Balfour has declined a peerage. It is expected that he will receive the Order of Merit.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

At the meeting of the Unionist party on Monday, to elect a successor to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain will propose, and Mr. Walter Long will second. Mr. Bonar Law's nomination.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law has accepted the leadership of the Unionist Party.

[Mr. Andrew Bonar Law had not long been a member of Parliament when his ability succeeded in gaining recognition, for he was first elected at the Dissolution of 1900 for the Blackfriars divison of Glasgow, and two years later he attained to office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. In the Fiscal crusade he has been one of Mr. Chamberlain's most stalwart and valuable lieutenants, and no better exposition has been given of the principles of Tariff Reform than is to be found in certain of his speeches. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister in New Brunswick, where he was born in 1858. Removing to Glasgow in his early years, he completed his education at the High School there, and went into business as an iron merchant. He has been chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association, is a magistrate for Dumbartonshire, and married a daughter of the late Harrington Robley, Kintillo, Helensburgh, N. B. He was defeated at Glasgow in January, 1906, but got back a few months later for the Dulwich division, which he still represents, on the retirement of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris].

NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. Churchill's Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

All shades of public opinion unite in welcoming Mr. Churchill's speech, as assuring the maintenance of naval supremacy at all costs.

LONDON Nov. 11.

Speaking at Portsmouth, Lord Charles Beresford assured Mr. Winston Churchill that if he took a national and Imperial interest in the Navy, and stopped his almost feminine animosities in the administration, he would have no more loyal supporter than himself.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C's. Fine Innings

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The match between the M. C. C. and South Australia was resumed in glorious weather. There was a good attendance, and the wicket was perfect.

The M. C. C. completed their innings for 563. Warner, in a masterly innings, brought his score up to 151. He gave one chance. Foster gave a fine all-round display of cricket, and made 158.

South Australia then went in and had made 85 for four wickets, when stumps were drawn.

COTTON GROWING.

Enterprise in Sind Encouraged.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A meeting of the Cotton Growing Association at Liverpool has reported that the Government of India has made proposals that the Association commence direct operations in Sind to encourage the cultivation of the long-stapled variety. A detailed scheme has been drafted for submission to the Government of India.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Sir Francis Younghusband has undergone a further operation, this time for the removal of a splintered bone. He is making favourable progress.

THE bringing by sea or by land into British India of copies of the publication entitled *Star of the East* published by the Ramkrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Australia, is prohibited.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Imperial Troops Sack and Regain Nanking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG Nov. 10.

The Viceroy of Canton has arrived, and is staying at the Hong-Kong Bank's mess house

The British bluejackets are guarding the European quarter of Canton. Four guns have been landed.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11.

Fighting between the Imperial troops and the rebels continues at Nanking. The Imperial troops are slaughtering the inhabitants and burning and sacking the city. Thousands are fleeing.

The Manchus of Foochow made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the foreign settlement. The republicans executed 27 of the incendiaries.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 11.

Thousands of Chinese in the Straits have cut off their pigtails.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The mine owners of Perak have subscribed a million dollars and the coolies ten thousand dollars to the Chinese revolutionaries' war chest.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12.

H. M. cruisers "Pegasus" and "Prometheus" have been ordered to Chinese waters in connection with the rearrangement of the Far-Eastern fleet.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.

The Imperial troops have regained Nanking. The republicans are short of ammunition.

PEKING, Nov. 12.

It is reported that the Imperial troops have begun to bombard Hanyang.

Yuan-Shih-Kai telegraphs that there are dissensions among the rebel leaders and that General Li-Yuan-Heng, with whom Yuan is negotiating, shows signs of agreeing to a peaceful compromise.

China, south of the Yangtse, is becoming republican, Manchuria and Chihli remaining monarchical. Other provinces are choosing their own Government. Much depends on the attitude of General Chang, who is controlling the situation.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.

Yuan-Shih-Kai has again telegraphed refusing the Premiership.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Desperate Fighting at Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Arabs made a series of attacks at Tripoli yesterday upon several fronts, and again gathered at the oasis, firing on the Italian rear. The attacks were repulsed. An expedition will be despatched to clear out the oasis.

ROME, Nov. 11.

There was a fight in Tripoli, yesterday, lasting seven hours. The Turks made a desperate effort to recover the fort at Hamidieh, but were repulsed.

MALTA, Nov. 12.

An Austrian steamer arriving from Tripoli reports that the fighting on Friday was of the fiercest description. The Arabs made savage rushes close to the Italian trenches and many hand to hand combats took place. There were heavy casualties on both sides.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The following telegram has been sent to the Grand Vizier, Constantinople:—

"Madras Persians congratulate Turkey and its victory over the forces of barbarous and brutal Italy. They hope that it will keep up the dignity of the Khalifat in saving Islam from the present peril.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

"Times" and Mr. Shuster's Letter.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The *Times*, in an the article to-day, replies to the letter of Mr. Shuster. It says that it published his letter reluctantly, not so much owing to any fear of its effect upon informed public opinion, as to concern for its effect upon the Treasurer-General's own position and influence in Teheran.

The *Times* points out that Anglo-Russian interference amounts to the control of guardians over a minor, and says that Mr. Shuster ignores the fact that Persia is not really an independent country in the full meaning of the word. It agrees that some Russian authorities connived at the ex-Shah's return, but it is firmly persuaded that the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg acted most loyally towards Britain and Persia.

The paper controverts other statements of Mr. Shuster as evidently being based upon the statements of the Nationalists, with whom Mr. Shuster has thrown in his lot.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires—The following are the results of the League Football matches played to-day on the grounds of the first mentioned teams in each case.

DIVISION I.

Tottenham Hotspur...	2	Liverpool ...	... 0
Blackburn Rovers ...	2	Bolton Wanderers	... 0
Manchester United ...	0	Preston Northend	... 0
Everton ...	... 1	Manchester City	... 0
Middlesborough ...	... 1	Newcastle United	... 0
Sheffield Wednesday	1	Oldham Athletics	... 0
Sanderland ...	... 1	Bradford City	... 1
Westbromwich Albion	1	Woolwich Arsenal	... 1

DIVISION II.

Fulham ...	... 3	Stockport County	... 1
Bristol City	... 1	Clapham Orient	... 0
Barnsley ...	... 2	Wolverhampton Wanderers ...	... 1
Bradford ...	... 1	Leeds City ...	... 1
Huddersfield ...	... 1	Notts Forest ...	... 2
Hull City ...	... 1	Leicester Fosse	... 1
Blackpool ...	... 1	Grimsby Town	... 2
Glossop ...	... 1	Gainsborough Town...	1
Birmingham ...	... 1	Chelsea ...	... 4

A CONVICTED PRINTER.

Makes New Declaration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Norode Baran Das, formerly printer of the "Hitabadi," a vernacular newspaper, who was convicted last year of sedition and sentenced to six months' imprisonment was declared to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as printer of the subsidised newspaper "Sulav Samachar." The Magistrate exempted him from depositing the usual security under the Press Act.

MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

Continuation of Reichstag Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

On the resumption of the Morocco debate in the Reichstag to-day, Doctor Wiemer, a Radical member, said he did not grudge France the lion's share provided that a lasting understanding were reached. He pointed out that the Crown Prince's appearance in the house, and his attitude during the speeches of Baron Hertling and Herr Heydebrand, already had an echo abroad. He regretted exceedingly that the work of peace should be so jeopardised.

His remarks were received with shouts of approval from the Left, and loud laughter from the Centre.

Herr Schultz, an Imperialist, said that never had such a storm of indignation swept over the land as in connection with these treaties. An English Minister seemed to be ordering Germans to halt, recalling the days when foreigners ruled them. Those days were beyond recall.

Anglophobes Rebuked.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, whose speech on Thursday was received with marked disapproval, was cheered by the Reichstag, yesterday, when he delivered a passionate rebuke to Herr Heydebrand, who is popularly known as the uncrowned king of Prussia. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg regretted that words had been used in the Reichstag, regarding Great Britain, which were not usual in a parliament having a sense of responsibility. Such words of passion, going beyond all bounds, must harm the German Empire. A strong man need not be ever carrying his sword in his mouth. He must openly say that there were forces at work which were more concerned with the impending elections than with Morocco.

The German Press generally condemns the attitude of the Crown Prince.

LATER.

It is understood that the Kaiser strongly disapproved of the attitude of the Crown Prince at the Reichstag debate. The Crown Prince will not attend any further debates.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

The Reichstag has unanimously referred the Morocco Agreement to the Budget Committee.

The official circles declare with emphasis that the Chancellor, in his speeches in the Reichstag, steadfastly refused to win political capital by pandering to the popular anti-British feeling.

There is authority for the statement that the Chancellor and the Foreign Office will continue to oppose the anti-British campaign.

An unconfirmed report is published to the effect that Great Britain is desirous of bringing about a *rapprochement* between herself and Germany and that she is prepared to offer Germany important colonial concessions, notably in the direction of rounding off German possessions in South-West Africa.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Irregularities Lead to Reorganisation.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The French Foreign Office is being rigorously reorganised, M. De Selves finding that certain agreements with Spain, concluded by M. Cruppi, are not in the archives.

M. Louis, the French Ambassador to Russia, has been summoned to take charge of the Political Department.

SECRETARIAT ASSISTANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

A resolution in the current issue of the *Gazette of India* notifies the changes, which have been made in the rules, governing the recruitment of Secretariat Assistants etc., for the Government of India offices. It has been decided that, in future, candidates for employment in the Government of India Secretariats shall apply direct to the head of the department, in which they wish to serve. Further that each department shall be at liberty to frame such rules for recruitment in its office as circumstances may warrant. The main conditions in the rules for the first division shall be that in the case of Europeans, the candidate must ordinarily have passed the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local or High School examination, or the Matriculation examination of a University, or such other examinations not inferior to these as may from time to time be notified by the Governor General in Council, and in the case of Indians that the candidate must ordinarily have a University degree. In both classes the candidates must ordinarily not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age. No special conditions have up to the present been laid down for appointment in the second division, but it is left to the departments to frame rules for that division, if they deem fit to do so. The scales of pay in the Secretariat Offices remain the same.

AN ACTOR AND HIS SWORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

One Banku Behari Roy, an actor in a "jatra" (drama) party, while appearing in the role of Ravana, the fabulous Rakhasa, king of Lanka or ancient Ceylon, on the night of the 21st October in Calcutta, was arrested, and yesterday he was placed on his trial before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The charge was that he had acted contrary to the notification under the Police Act, which prohibits the carrying of a lathi or any other dangerous weapon through the street.

The pleader for the accused submitted that the green-room was across a lane from the theatre and the accused was obliged to cross the lane, armed in the way in which he was found by the police.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 3 seeing that he had been warned three times to take off his stage-sword before entering the lane.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Renging on November 10th that the day was spent in reconnaissance to find a good alignment for a road.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Reply to Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

This morning at 11 o'clock H. E. the Governor was the recipient of three more addresses of welcome from public bodies. Her Excellency, Lady Carmichael, was present. The Prince of Arcot was introduced to His Excellency and read the address of the Madras Presidency Muslim League. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Sahib read the address of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer read an address on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee. All the three addresses extended a hearty welcome to Their Excellencies and contained assurances of unshaken allegiance to the British Throne and firm faith in beneficence and justice of British Rule. His Excellency made a joint reply to the addresses in returning thanks.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in reply to the addresses, spoke as follows:—

"In one of your addresses you express your belief in the beneficence and justice of British rule, and in another address you refer to the great event so near at hand that His Majesty the King-Emperor will visit this land of India, and you refer to the profound joy which is felt throughout the whole country assigning as the cause of that joy, the belief that this visit is a signal proof of His Majesty's regard for and sympathy with his Indian subjects. I am glad to hear that, for I know that it is the very reason why, not only in Great Britain, but in the British dominions in other parts of the world there is an entire satisfaction that the King-Emperor should have been willing and actually anxious to visit India at this time. We in Great Britain, and you here in India are, I think, indissolutely bound up. It is difficult, no doubt, to foretell the future, but I think that of this we may be certain, that for many years to come at any rate our histories must be bound together, and that if either of us are to do anything for progess we must work together. (Cheers).

"I think we are all agreed that if we are to work together there must be mutual respect and mutual sympathy between us. Our histories are not the same. It is possible that the change does not proceed so quickly here as it does in Europe, and I need hardly say, to you who are students of history and constitutional development, that all development must be based on what has happened in the past and must be shaped by it. Therefore, we may not proceed quite on the same lines, But I do not think that there need be any difference in ideals we both aim at. Of the feelings of His Majesty towards his Indian subjects I do not believe there is any doubt either here or in Great Britain, and of the feelings of India towards His Imperial Majesty I do not think there need be any doubt. One of your addresses has referred to the expression of opinion made by Lord Minto, the late Viceroy, in a speech other day. There have been many such expressions of opinion made publicly by men who must know, I feel certain that those have had great effect in Great Britain, and amongst the English speaking people, and that there is a belief that although possibly there may be some men—misguided men as I take them to be—who, possibly from motives which they believe to be right, say or do things which move others to think otherwise. Still I think there can be no doubt that these men are doing nothing for the good either of India or of Great Britain and I believe that there is a readiness in Great Britain to believe and a feeling of certainty that the loyalty of India is, as has been quoted, intense, that I think is entirely satisfactory.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION.

"As I said a moment ago there must be mutual respect and mutual understanding and mutual sympathy. It may not be possible for us all to see eye to eye, but if we are to work together we must, at any rate, in the main be working towards the same ideals. I am not going now to refer, in fact you do not ask me to refer, to any important questions which must come up for consideration, and on which the people of Great Britain and the people of India must find common ground on which to unite if there is to be development, for progress, as I take it, we all feel sure there will be. But I will say this, that, if it be my good fortune or my duty to have any part in the settlement of lines on which the development is to take place in this Presidency, on any of those important questions to which the Madras Provincial Congress Committee has referred, and as to which the Prince of Arcot hinted, I can promise you that I can give them my fullest consideration, and I believe that I know enough of your history and enough of your aims to be able to say that consideration will be based on respect and that I will certainly have a good deal of sympathy with your ideals. The Prince of Arcot said that the time had come when the people were ready to take their proper part in the advancement and administration of this country. Well, I can assure you that I believe that the people of Great Britain rejoice in that. How that is to be carried out is not for us yet to say. As time goes on, there will be changes in ideals, and things may be done which we do not at the present time foresee and cannot-foresee, but I do believe and trust that we shall work together for the good of the world."

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor's Convocation Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

At the Convocation of the Allahabad University the Chancellor in reviewing the progress of education in the United Provinces referred to the opening of a new Faculty of Medicine and the Lucknow Medical College which had commenced work and was one of the most up-to-date and best equipped institutions in the East. The University had also recognised Commerce as a subject for the University extension. The Chancellor also referred to the Agricultural College to be opened at Cawnpore and the Technological Institute at the same place. In conclusion Mr. Porter made reference to the two denominational Universities it is proposed to establish in the United Provinces. His only reason for doing so, he said, being that the eloquent advocates of one of the schemes had put forward the argument that another University was needed because the standard of the Allahabad University was too high and the number of bright young lives are being sacrificed because they cannot obtain a University degree. That argument, said His Honour, was based on an entire misapprehension of the functions of a University and he significantly added:—"It has always been the aim of the Allahabad University to maintain a high standard. If other Universities with other aims come into existence the duty of the Allahabad University is clear. It must hold by its traditions, and I have no doubt, the Allahabad University will acquit itself of that duty as worthily in the future as it has in the past."

PUNJAB AGRICULTURE.

Review of Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The current "Punjab Gazette" contains the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture in the Punjab. The review notes that the new agricultural station at Gurdaspur has taken up all the Deputy-Director's time and attention, and hopes for valuable results therefrom as to the lack of staff, His Honour urges the necessity of moving slowly and says no sanctioned post should be filled up unless there is a man really qualified to fill it. Regarding the Punjab Agricultural College, the review says that the Director is inclined to emphasise the unpopularity of the college, but Sir Louis Dane agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it is all important at the outset to get young men of the right stamp. The popularity of the institution is not the sole measure of success. His Honour regrets the apathy of the District Officers. As regards the College and the experimental work of the department it is obvious, says the review, that a Collector who is not interested in the main industry in his charge is unfit for his position. The classification of wheat is still going on though it will take some years before the many different varieties of the Punjab are classified. The main object should be to find out what kinds of wheat give the greatest average of yield over a series of years. Cotton experiments are, perhaps, more productive and His Honour notes the definite advance made by the reduction of Dharwar and Amercian cotton. Six minor experiments show that Yassova will not grow in the Punjab and improvements are possible in potato crop in the hills.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's review on Co-operative Credit Societies' report notes the progress made during the last five years. The number of societies has risen to over a thousand with an average membership of 59 with a working capital of twenty-eight and a half lakhs. The movement is now launched on a course which bids fair to revolutionise the agricultural economy of the Punjab. His Honour entirely agrees with Mr. Dorie that consolidation, rather than extension, is the object to be kept in view. At the same time His Honour recognised that it was impossible to refuse requests from fresh centres for assistance in forming banks. The working of the rural societies has been smooth and uneventful. It is most remarkable that in a province so litigious only one district only should have invoked the aid of the law courts. Deposits by non-members increased by 260 per cent. and amounted to four lakhs nineteen thousand. A considerable amount has been deposited by money-lenders. It would be hard to find, says the review, more substantial evidence of the growing reputation of agricultural banks for safety and prosperity.

His Honour, however, is constrained to comment unfavourably on the exiguous repayments of Government loans. Only twelve thousand were repaid, the outstanding balance being seventy-seven thousand. The central banks had begun to attract deposits which were essential to their prosperity. Finally His Honour noticed with pleasure that several banks were financing their own inspectors and sub-inspectors. The time had not yet come to leave land banks to themselves. The formation of four co-operative societies for weavers and one industrial co-operative society was a most encouraging feature.

MILITARY MONEY MISSING.

Cycle Orderly Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

The Station Staff Officer has reported to the police that Private George Laing of the Cameron Highlanders, who was cycle orderly for the day at that office yesterday was entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 800 drawn by the Pay Examiner of the 9th Division on the Resident' Treasury, Bangalore, for encashment. Laing was instructed to bring Rs. 600 in notes and Rs. 200 in cash. As he had not returned at 3 p.m, the police were notified and the result of their investigations up to noon to-day has been as follows. At the treasury it was stated that Laing asked for and received notes for Rs. 700 and Rs. 100 in cash. At 1 p.m., at the barracks he was absent, but had called between 10 and 1, and left his tartans behind. At the regimental tailor's shop he is stated to have obtained a suit of mufti. The wires being set to work, a police report has come from Bowringpet on the Madras line this morning to say that three soldiers in mufti have been detained awaiting a more detailed description of the missing man.

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

Private Laing of the Cameron Highlanders, suspected of disappearing with the proceeds of a cheque given him by the Station Staff Officer to cash at the Treasury, was arrested at the Bowringpet Railway station last evening and brought to Bangalore with Rs. 761 out of the Rs. 800 on his person and a bicycle. the property of the Staff Officer. He has been handed over to regimental custody. The police have reason to believe that he cycled away from the Treasury and took train on the Madras line about thirty miles from Bangalore as he was noticed to get in at the Malur station. He appears also to to have gone on to the Ooregum mine at Kolar, for it was on his return thence to Bowringpet that he was apprehended.

CYLINDERS FOR COMPRESSED GASES.

Rules for Carriage by Rail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Under the rules prescribed in a Railway Board circular published in the *Gazette of India*, of the 4th idem, only cylinders of the standard pattern for compressed gases are to be accepted for carriage by rail. It having been represented that the introduction of these rules is likely to subject traders who have large stocks of the German pattern of light cylinders on hand to serious loss, the Railway Board with a view to affording such traders sufficient time to replace their existing stocks with cylinders of the prescribed specification have suspended the operation of the above rules, in so far as they relate to cylinders for carbonic acid gas, till the 24th February 1913, after which date the rules in question will be reintroduced without exception. This concession, however, is subject to the condition that any firm which tenders such German cylinders for despatch by rail shall execute a bond indemnifying the railway administration from all loss and damage that may ensue by the explosion of such cylinders.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Annual Report for 1910-11.

The year 1910-11 was the twelfth complete year of the Trust's existence and was marked by a thorough overhauling of the Trust's finances, which ended in October, 1910, in the submission to Government of a forecast showing that, save for a margin of 16 lakhs, the Trust's existing and future resources were all hypothecated to the completion of their sanctioned programme. The Trust, appealed to Government for the financial assistance necessary to enable them to extend their progamme, so as to include the important works which Government in Government Resolution No. 3022 of 14 June 1909, had recognised as, essential to the improvemen of the City, and in particular asked for a grant of 50 lakhs out of the Government of India's handsome surplus of 1910-11. Thanks to the advocacy of H. E. Governer in Council and the Government of Bombay, the Government of India acceded to this request, and on 1st April, 1911, the 50 lakhs was paid to the Trust. The question of supplementing the Trust's revenue by additional resources is still under the consideration of the Trust, the Municipality and Government.

STATISTICS OF TRUST'S WORK TO DATE.

The usual appendices, giving a synopsis of the Trust's work up to date under different heads are appended to this report. They are summarised below:—

Appendix A.—A synopsis of the Trust's Capital Account transactions, showing how 426 lakhs have been spent on the City, viz., 28* on the development of building estates on certain Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and 398 on the acquisition and development of the Trust's own estates.

Appendix B.—A synopsis of the Trust's General Account transactions, showing how the burden of interest and Sinking Fund charges to date (104 lakhs) on the Capital (450 lakhs) borrowed by the Trust has been distributed between Government (12 per cent.), the Municipality (22 per cent.), and the Trust (66 per cent.), and how the nett contribution (35 1-2 lakhs) received by the Trust from Government and the Municipality towards these charges amounts to only Rs. 3-4 lakh more than the Capital the Trust have sunk in the Government and Municipal lands which are temporarily vested in the Trust. In a Supplementary Statement, the Municipality's actual contributions to the Trust under Section 72 are compared year by year with the maximum contemplated by that section; they fall short of the maximum by over 43 lakhs.

Appendix C.—A statement showing year by year the loans raised by the Trust with the interest paid on each loan and the Sinking Fund accumulated to date. Totals Rs. 450 lakhs raised; Rs. 9 lakhs payable as half-yearly interest; Rs. 11 1-2 lakhs accumulated in Sinking Fund.

Appendix D.—A list of Trust estates as at the end of 1910-11, showing how far they have been developed. Total developed area 13·5 lakhs, square yards valued at Rs. 300 lakhs, undeveloped 52 lakhs square yards acquired at a cost of Rs. 128 lakhs. Four statements comparing the Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust with the original grants under Schedules C. and D. are also appended.

Appendix E.—A list of the schemes undertaken by the Board, showing the area and cost involved in each, the progress made in 1910-11, the further work to the done and the estimated cost thereof; aggregate cost 577 lakhs, including 403 lakhs spent to end of 1910-11.

Appendix F.—A tabular statement showing the area acquired in each scheme with cost of acquisition and estimate of future cost. Total 32 1-2 lakhs square yards acquired for nearly Rs. 314 lakhs; 22 1-2 lakhs square yards yet to be acquired at a probable cost of Rs. 77 1-2 lakhs.

Appendix G.—A tabular statement showing the progress made in leasing building sites on the Trust's developed estates. Total 432 sites, leased at annual rentals aggregating a little over 7·4 lakhs, leaving 380 with rentals aggregating 5·5 lakhs yet to be leased.

Appendix H.—A list of Police Accommodation Schemes undertaken by the Trust, showing that in 7 completed schemes accommodation for 21 officers and 392 men with their families and 19 horses has been provided on sites aggregating 20,118 square yards in area, at a cost of Rs. 11,82,523, on which Government have to pay the Trust, Rs. 55, 166 as annual rent.

Appendix I.—A list of chawls constructed for the poorer and working classes by the Trust, showing that in 44 completed chawls accommodation for 13,207 adults has been provided on sites aggregating 60,257 square yards in area at a Capital cost of Rs. 34,40,297, while Rs. 2,66,760 have been expended to date on 6 more chawls as yet incomplete. Annual rent of completed chawls from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-8 per room, aggregating Rs. 1·7 lakhs per annum. Capital cost per adult accommodated Rs. 260.

Appendix J.—A list of roads constructed by the Trust. Total 40 roads aggregating 11·3 miles in length and 270,796 square yards in area, handed over to the Municipality, including 125,966 square yards handed over in 1910-11; 42 others complete and 8 incomplete aggregating 5.4 miles in length and 1,11,425 square yards in area yet to be handed over. Cost of roads to date 70 lakhs for acquisition and Rs. 18 lakhs for construction. Total Rs. 88 lakhs.

ACQUISITION.

There were two Special Collectors, viz., Messrs. J. D. Framji, Bar.-at-Law, and E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., engaged in acquiring land for the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act during the year; but it was only for three months that they were both working at the same time for the remaining nine months, one was at work and the other on leave.

Including the balance of 791 cases opened, but not concluded by the close of the year 1909-10, 977 land acquisition cases came before the Special Collectors during 1910-11, and of these 522 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the 455 cases disposed of, awards aggregating Rs. 43,14,612 were made for land aggregating 690,290 square yards, an average of Rs. 6·25 per square yard.

The year's record is second only to that of the year 1909-10, when 859 cases were disposed of and about eleven lakhs of square yards acquired by the same two Special Collectors working simultaneously throughout the year.

The area acquired was about 27 per cent. of the area acquired in all the previous eleven years together.

The total of awards (Rs. 43,14,612) was the largest for any year, except the year 1904-05, in which the amount spent on acquisition was Rs. 52,10,917.

Including the balance of 5 cases opened, but not concluded by the close of 1909-10, 29 References for revision of awards (exclusive of those for apportionment only in land acquisition cases came before the Tribunal of Appeal during 1910-11, and of these 9 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The 20 References disposed of may be divided into three classes, viz., those contested, those settled, and those allowed to be withdrawn by the Court or dismissed for non-appearance of the claimants before the Tribunal.

There were 5 contested References. The Collector's awards were increased in two cases and confirmed in the remaining three.

There was one settled Reference in which the total amount of excess awarded over the Collector's award was Rs. 2,299.

Out of the remaining 14 References, 1 was dismissed by the Tribunal on account of non-appearance of the claimants, and the remaining 13 were allowed to be withdrawn by the Court.

It will be seen that the Tribunal's awards exceeded those of the Collectors by only Rs. 5,959, i. e., 4 per cent. Besides the 31 sittings shown here, the Tribunal had only 25 other sittings in the year, all in an important test case in Parel, which was decided in 1911-12, and yet the total cost of the Tribunal was Rs. 32,182 in 1910-11, exclusive of Counsels and Solicitor's bills which amounted to about Rs. 27,000.

In 1910-11, there was no reference to the High Court against the decisions of the Tribunal of Appeal either by the owners of the acquired properties or by the Trust.

WORKS.

The energies of the Engineer's Department were in 1910-11 mainly devoted to the completion of chawls commenced in 1909-10, and to putting the finishing touches to Sandhurst Road and a number of smaller roads.

On departmental works, the year's expenditure was made up mainly of 1 3-4 lakhs on chawls and 1-2 lakh on roads, while on contract works about 3 lakhs was paid to Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., for their ferro-concrete chawls at Nagpada and

Supari Baug, about 1-4 lakh to Messrs. Ramchandra Balaram and Dhondiba Panduji for filling in schedule lands in East Agripada, and about 1-4 lakh to Messrs. Ragoo Babajee & Co., for laying the small railway and filling in work in the north of the Island. The total amount spent on works in 1910-11, exclusive of management and establishment charges, was Rs. 6·15 lakhs.

With a view to obtaining earth for the large filling-in operations involved in the Dadar-Sion Schemes (V & VI) negotiations were pressed on for the acquisition of Rawli and Salamati Hills, and the Trust are now in possession of the latter. Rawli Hill belongs to the Salt and Military Departments, and it may be some time before the Trust get possession.

Towards the close of the year, a Light Railway of 2'-6" gauge was laid down from the base of Salamati Hill as far as the low-lying lands in Scheme V, north of Dadar. A start was made with the filling in, the contractor for the work being Mr. Ramchandra Balaram. The Light Railway, with the trucks and engines, have been supplied by the Trust. The contractor is allowed to get the filling material from Salamati Hill, free of charge; his contract rate includes the excavation of the earth, railing to site and dumping. He has to pay all charges connected with the upkeep of the Light Railway. The Engine drivers are under the orders of the engineer to whom they are responsible.

One of the most important matters settled during the year was the width of the Eastern Avenue from Lalbagh to Sion Causeway. A good deal of discussion took place, and it was eventually decided to make Suparibagh Road, 120' in width, and the remainder of the road as far as Sion 150'.

The alignment of the new road was thereupon pegged out on the ground with a view to a start being made with the widening during the next cold weather.

The widening of Chunam Kiln Road was commenced in this year. Progress is likely to be slow as the Sassoon Reformatory premises are along the line of route, and the buildings cannot be demolished until the new Reformatory at Matunga is ready for occupation. Some more properties remain to be acquired, and Mr. Tribhowandass Mangaldas, who owns property on both sides of the road at the Girgaon Back Road end is not likely to complete the removal of his buildings standing on the site of the road for another six months.

The metalling of certain setbacks and improvement of road surface in Sandhurst Road in front of the Null Bazar Market, which had sunk owing to defective water mains, was undertaken.

Throughout the year Mr. Kent gave much time and thought to the development of the Hughes Road Garden. His labours have been amply rewarded; for that garden is now one of the beauty spots of the City.

The Princess Street Police quarters were completed early in the year and handed over to the executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in June 1910.

The Agripada Police Scheme, in which the quarters were occupied in the previous year, was fully completed by the erection of the compound wall. There was no other Police Accommodation Scheme to work on in 1910-11. Plans and estimates for Accommodation Schemes at Gamdevi, Chunam Kiln Road and Falkland Road were prepared some time ago, but have not yet been sanctioned by Government.

Good progress was made at Agripada with the new reinforced concrete chawls. Four blocks out of 6 were completed in the year and occupied; the remaining 2 blocks were well on the way to completion. These chawls are being constructed departmentally, and a saving of Rs. 50,000 on the original estimate (Rs. 2,93,232) is anticipated. The open spaces both in the 6 blocks of reinforced concrete chawls and the adjacent 12 old chawls were tarred at a cost of Rs. 5,551, thus effecting a great improvement in the cleanliness and sanitation of the area in question.

One hundred and forty four rooms of these old chawls in Blocks Nos. 5 and 6 were improved. Concrete verandah walls were substituted for wooden railings and covered in nahanis of the same material for the brick screen walls originally provided. Fibro cement shades and fixed louvres in a teak frame-work were substituted for the old unsatisfactory iron shades which had become riddled with holes.

A large ferro concrete chawl at Nagpada containing 144 rooms and accommodating 648 persons was completed in November, by Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co.

Fair progress was made at Imamwada with the remaining chawls. Block No. IV consisting of 96 rooms and a portion of Block No. VI left over from the previous year containing in all 96 rooms and providing accommodation for 447 persons were completed. Block No. IV was occupied in February, 1911, and the remaining portion of Block No. VI in November, 1910.

The chawls at Mandvi-Koliwada containing 222 rooms, 26 godowns and 30 shops were completed and occupied with the exception of some of the shops. The work was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,54,009 against the estimate of Rs. 2,77,000. To Mr. Watson is due this very satisfactory saving, as the reinforced concrete chawls both here and at Agripada were designed by him and under his special care.

A contract for 6 blocks of reinforced concrete chawls at Soparibaug, consisting of 480 rooms was let to Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in January, 1910. Good progress was made during the year under report. Three blocks were completed in March, and the remaining three well advanced. One of the blocks was occupied in the month of April, 1911. The elevations of these chawls are a distinct improvement on the earlier designs, the red tiled verandah roofs supplying a welcome contrast to the dull monotony of the grey cement.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The modified Scheme (XXXVI) for widening the Chunam Kiln Road to 80 feet instead of 60 feet as originally intended was approved by Trustees' Resolution No. 99 of 3rd May, 1910, notified on 19th May, 1910, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5257, dated the 22nd October, 1910, (General Department) and declared in December, 1910. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,72,301 gross and involve an ultimate loss of Rs. 3,10,300.

No other new schemes were added to the Trust's programme in 1910-11, as the enquiry into the Trust's finances showed that there was no room for enlargement of the programme; but certain modifications were made in the programme as shown below.

In 1904, the Trust had on the score of expense decided to omit from Scheme II (Princess Street Scheme) a row of mean, but on account of their position, costly shops on Shaikh Memon Street. It was, however, recognised that these shops would spoil the appearance of the terminal block of buildings, and for several years negotiations have been in progress with a view to acquiring these shops and at the same time disposing of a large plot in which so much of the shop site as was not required for the widening of Shaikh Memon Street was to be included. These protracted negotiations were successfully concluded just before the end of the year. The alteration of the scheme was notified under Sections 27 and 32 on 23rd February, 1911, and a handsome building is now being erected where, but for this alteration, there would have been a row of mean, ugly, little shops to offend the eye.

Government have had the Gamdevi Police Accommodation Scheme (No. XXV) under consideration since it was submitted to them for sanction in July 1908. In July 1910, they issued a resolution sanctioning a different scheme. The Trust pointed out that this was not in accordance with law. Government have now suggested that the Trust should sell the site to them, and the matter is under consideration.

In November, 1910, the Trust resolved to enlarge the Nowroji Hill Scheme by taking into it the Chinchbundar Road along the Railway line. The open space afforded by the railway makes this a suitable site for chawls, and if, as proposed, the chawls are built over godowns, the inevitable loss on them will be greatly reduced. At the same time the road will be shifted to a parallel position westward, so that new frontages may be secured on both sides, whereas now there are frontages on the west only, the railway occupying the east. Negotiations with the Municipality were in progress during the year, with a view to adding the road to the scheme under Section 29 (2) (c) without a formal notification. The Municipality have recently decided to hand the road over gratis, but it has been found necessary to acquire a small property which, the owner alleges, will be injured by the diversion of the road, and the alteration of the Scheme will accordingly be notified shortly.

Under Government Memorandum No. 4573, dated 31st August, 1909, Government required the Board to revise the East Agripada Improvement Scheme (XXXII) which had been submitted for sanction in 1908-09, with a view to reducing the cost. The original scheme involved a loss of 59 lakhs. The new forecast showed that the Trust's resources were inadequate to permit of the inclusion of this scheme in the Trust's programme; but in anticipation of the enhancement of these resources by Government, the Engineer and the Chairman spent much time in 1910-11, in studying the ground, and have since prepared a less ambitious and less costly scheme which will shortly be submitted to the Board for sanction.

In November, 1910, Government had decided to build quarters for the police of D Ward on the site of the Sassoon Reformatory upon the removal of institution to its new premises at Matunga. They, therefore, withdrew their representation for the Chunam Kiln Road Police Accommodation Scheme and that Scheme (No. XXXIV) has now been exscinded from the Trust's programme.

Falkland Road Police Accommodation Scheme (No. XXXV), which was notified in 1908-09, was submitted to Government for sanction on 8th May, 1909, but without sanctioning the same, Government sent in a revised representation for additional accommodation which the Board have approved under Trustees' Resolution No. 41 of 22nd February, 1910. Throughout 1910-11, they were awaiting plans and estimates from Government. But Government have since decided to take up another site instead of the one that was reserved for them.

The filling in of the Gowalia Tank was originally one of the main items of Scheme IV (Gamdevi) which was, indeed, originally known as the Gowalia Tank Scheme. In consequence of the Municipality's objection, the scheme was in 1905 altered so as to exclude the Tank, but the Municipality have not succeeded in keeping the Tank clean and the Health Officer has always been pressing to have it filled in. On the completion of the Trust's Gamdevi Estate, it was found that the evil reputation of the Tank frightened people out of taking up the Trust's plots, in spite of the fact that the Trust's operations in levelling Gamdevi had greatly improved the neighbourhood in point of healthiness. Advantage was taken of Dr. Bentley's appointment for the investigation of malaria in Bombay, to get him to examine the Tank, and on his reporting that mosquitoes were breeding in it and advising that it should be filled in without further delay, the Trust decided to undertake the work, as they found they could make it pay, so that the want of funds did not, as in other schemes, stand in the way. They accordingly moved the Commissioner in May, 1910, to act on the Health Officer's advice and make the Tank area the subject of a representation under Section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act. After protracted discussion, the Municipality have recently resolved to fill in the Tank themselves, so that they and not the Trust may secure the anticipated profit. The Trust have no reason to object to this, their object being not so much the financial profit as the sanitary improvement to be secured by the early filling in of the tank; and this, it is hoped, will be commenced by the Municipality in November next.

The necessity of a broad road connecting Ballard Pier with Hornby Road was again pressed on the attention of the Trust by the Port Trust, but this scheme had to be relegated to the list of those set aside for want of funds.

The most important addition to the Trust's programme discussed during the year was the long contemplated Colaba Reclamation Scheme. Government, having in view a big scheme for reclaiming the land shown in pink in map No. 1 appended to this report, at first proposed to legislate for the withdrawal of the Trust's monopoly of the right of reclamation in Back Bay. The Trust protested that this right was a valuable asset to them and should not be taken from them without compensation. They had received from Sir W. Hughes, representing Messrs. Wolfe, Barry and Co., an offer for execution of a reclamation scheme covering the same area as the Government scheme, so far as it fell within the Trust's jurisdiction, on terms which the contractors estimated would yield the Trust a handsome profit accruing from 1917. These contractors had made a similar offer to Government for the whole area of the Government scheme, including the portion (about 150 acres) North of the Trust's jurisdiction, which Government propose to reserve as a recreation ground. Government ultimately recognised the justice of the Trust's claim to a "quid pro quo" and proposed that this should take the shape of a share in the profits of the Government scheme calculated on the proportion, which the area in the Trust's jurisdiction would bear to the whole area of the scheme. These profits would not begin to accrue till the 32nd year after commencement of the work, although by taking advantage of the credit of Government, the Capital required could be raised at 3 3-4 per cent.; but by the end of the 42nd year they would reach their maximum 6·7 lakhs per annum, and it was obvious that no similar scheme financed by a private company could be nearly so favourable to the Trust. The Trust, therefore, accepted Government's offer, and the necessary amendment of the Act is now under consideration. The scheme is of great importance to the City.

CHANGES IN TRUST ESTATE.

The wholesale transfer of Government waste land in Bombay to the Trust in 1898, left so little land available for public purposes, that Government have found themselves every year compelled by the exigencies of administration to resume some part of the land granted to the Trust under Schedule C. Areas aggregating over 3 1-2 lakhs square yards of schedule value over 17 lakhs had been so resumed up to the beginning of 1910-11, and in that year the Secretariat Plot (17,595 square yards of the market value of about Rs. 8 1-2 lakhs, though no value was assigned to it in Schedule C) was resumed for the Science Institute, and the Dispensary Plot (1,642 square yards of schedule value Rs. 33,840) which was held by a Trust tenant on an agreement to build at an annual rental of Rs. 1,613 was acquired for the G. I. P. Railway Company. Thus by the end of 1910-11, the Schedule C lands (Government lands transferred to the Trust for 99 years) had been reduced from their original area 30·4 lakhs square yards of schedule value Rs. 72·6 lakhs to 26·1 lakhs square yards of schedule value Rs. 55·6 lakhs.

Further, in December 1910, Government gave the Trust 6 months' notice of resumption of 15,321 square yards of the Parel State of schedule value Rs. 45,963 for a playground for the Veterinary College, and negotiations were started for the resumption of 50,000 square yards of schedule value Rs. 1,50,000 in the same estate for the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

During the year, areas aggregating 6,540 square yards of schedule value Rs. 23,707 were resumed out of Schedule D. lands (Municipal lands transferred to the Trust for 99 years) for the Connaught Road and Agripada Police Accommodation sites, and there remained with the Trust at the end of the year 7·2 lakhs square yards of Schedule D lands of schedule value Rs. 17·1 lakhs.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST'S ESTATES.

The development plan of plots 7 to 11 and 22 to 30 in Mandvi was sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 100 of the 3rd May, 1910, and published with the annual report for 1909-10. No other area was laid out for leasing and put on the market in 1910-11, but modifications were made in the sanctioned development plans of several estates. Some of the original plots in Gamdevi were sub-divided to suit the small bungalows now being erected by the Bombay Building Syndicate (vide para. 16). The sanctioned development plan of 10 plots in the Sandhurst Road Estate was modified by Trustees' Resolution No. 264 of the 29th November, 1910, so as to meet the demand for smaller plots than the original plan provided. The original development plan of Nowroji Hill Estate, Scheme XXIX, was modified to suit the proposal for the extension of the scheme (vide para. 13 above.) The necessity for preparing a development plan of Scheme XXX (Souter Street Extension westwards) was obviated by the Railway Company buying all the lands available East of the Railway (vide para. 16), all on the West having already been leased to Dhondiba Panduji (vide para. 8 of report for 1909-10). The development plan of the Central Agripada Estate between Morland Road and Ripon Road was long under consideration during 1910-11, but was not finally settled till 1911-12. Much valuable work was done by the Engineer towards the settlement of the development plan of Schemes V (Dadar-Matunga) and VI (Matunga-Sion), which are to constitute the Garden City of the North of the Island, and that of Scheme XXXI (Parel); but much time must elapse before even the skeleton plans can be finally settled, as there are many knotty points in connection with sewerage drainage and the water pipe lines to be settled with the Municipality. The Engineer's tentative development plans have been sent to all Government, Railway and Municipal Departments in order that requisitions for land for public purposes may be known beforehand and that opinions of all shades may be obtained on the proposed development. With this latter object, the plans were sent to the Bombay Architects' Association also. The criticisms submitted by that body and by Municipal and Government Officers are now under consideration, and it is hoped that with next year's report the sanctioned development plan will be issued for the information of the public.

DISHOUSING AND REHOUSING.

By the beginning of 1910-11, completion certificates had been issued for 188 new buildings on the Trust's Estates exclusive of Police chawls and Trust chawls. In 1910-11, certificates were granted for 30 new buildings, including the Hotel Majestic, 63 shops, and tenements for 346 families; and at the end of the year completion certificates remained to be granted for 80 more buildings in progress, of which 28 were partly occupied and 52 were unoccupied, while there were 43 leased plots in which the projected buildings had not yet been commenced.

The smallest one-room tenement on Trust Estates is large enough for a family of five; but even if we take five as the average and ignore hotels and shops, the new tenements for 346 families provide for 1,730 souls, while the Police and Trust chawls newly opened during the year provide for another 4,459. As the population of the 41 buildings demolished on Trust Estates during the year was only 1,593, it will be seen that rehousing easily outstripped dishousing during the year.

From a large proportion of their unleased and undeveloped lands, the Trust get a good annual revenue as shown in para. 17 from rents of acquired buildings before demolition and from leasing open lands for temporary purposes; but there is an annually increasing area of open land, chiefly in the North of the Islands, which has never been used for building purposes, but for which the Trust have had to pay compensation based on the value of the land as potential building land. On such land the Trust must lose heavily until building estates are developed on it, and this work is therefore being pushed on as fast as possible.

The plots leased up to the end of 1910-11, aggregated 432, measuring 550,000 square yards, valued at Rs. 175 lakhs with a present annual rental of Rs. 7,36,600, and an ultimate rental of Rs. 8,14,050.

During the year under review an attempt was made to bring the rents of some of the acquired building upto date. Thus, as regard shops and godowns in case No. 201, Sandhurst Road, the monthly rent from 1902 to 1909-10 was Rs. 773. This was increased to Rs. 1,030 for 1910-11, and even this increased rent was moderate, when compared with those prevailing in the adjoining private properties. Similarly an attempt was made to secure fair rents for rights of cultivation. Thus, as regards the Plots Nos. 10 to 12 and 18, Agripada Estate, while the annual income secured for 1908-09 was Rs. 1,190 and for 1909-10 Rs. 825, the revenue therefrom during the year under review was Rs. 1,350 and during the year 1911-12 it is Rs. 1,625.

Some small addition to the revenue was secured by letting at a monthly rent of Rs. 725 two plots—one in Princess Street and the other in Sandhurst Road, for Cinematographs, and letting at a monthly rent of Rs. 530 two other plots, one at the Chowpati Estate and the other at the Agripada Estate for horse stables.

The Board's temporary revenue from short term leases of their acquired properties has always been an important item to them, and it was not until 1908-09, that the gradual increase in permanent rents from year to year brought the revenue from such rents above that of temporary rents for the year. As stated in the last year's report, during 1909-10, the temporary rents were 43 per cent. and the permanent 57 per cent. of the whole Rs. 11·40 lakhs, and the corresponding figures for the whole life of the Trust upto 31st March 1910 were 67 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively of Rs. 61.6 lakhs, but during the year under review, the temporary rents rose to 48 per. cent and the permanent fell to 52 per cent. of the total revenue of Rs. 14.4 lakhs and the corresponding figures for the whole life of the Trust are 63 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively of Rs. 76 lakhs.

Of the 264 acquired buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year, only 36 (mostly insanitary and unsafe buildings on Nowroji Hill) were demolished during the year, while of 187 acquired during the year, 5 were demolished before the end of the year. Thus at the end of the year the Trust held 410 such buildings. The rents realized from these 451 buildings in 1910-11, aggregated Rs. 4,15,264. The realizations during the year from these and other temporary rents amounted to Rs. 6,90,911, which is about 41 per cent. about those of 1909-10. There were 12,724 persons in the Board's chawls at the beginning and 15,491 at the end of the year.

The rapid improvement in the Paltan Road sheds noticed last year has now received a check, and the death-rate in the 3 oldest sets of chawls has gone up since last year, while the usual phenomenon of a high death-rate in newly opened chawls did not occur in 1910-11, probably because the Kolis of Mandvi are a particularly healthy lot and the new comers in Nagpada and Agripada were of a better class than were the first inhabitants of the other chawls. A special inquiry has been made as to the high mortality in Chandanwadi and Paltan Road huts, but no special cause can be discovered. The monthly mortality returns from these 2 sets of chawls are being closely scrutinised with a view to such discovery.

During the year under review, the Board threshed out the question of the principle on which the rents of their chawls should be fixed. They accepted the principle that the rents of the Board's chawls should be equal to the commonest rents paid by the poorer classes in the neighbourhood of these chawls, although the rooms in Board's chawls are superior to those in private houses. By Trustees, Resolution No. 94. dated 25th April 1911, the Board fixed the monthly rents at Rs. 3-4-0 per room for Suparibag Road Chawls, Rs. 3-8 for Agripada Chawls, Rs. 4, for Nagpada and Imamwada Chawls, and Rs. 5 for Mandvi-Koliwada, Princess Street and Chandanwadi Chawls, and ordered that the existing rents which were originally fixed at low rates without regard to rents in the neighbourhood should be gradually increased up to the new full rates from 1st May, 1911, by 4 annas every three months for old tenants, new comers being charged the full rents newly fixed. At the new rates the rents of Chawls existing and under construction will ultimately amount to Rs. 16,569 per mensem, exclusive of rent (Rs. 1,920) for shops and godowns in these Chawls. The additional rent secured by this revision amounts to Rs. 3,327 per mensem or 22 per cent. of the old rents. Allowing 35 per cent. for outgoings, the net annual income will now amount to Rs. 1,44,378. The value of land occupied by the Chawls, works out at fair rates to about Rs. 10,57,351 and the cost of Chawls existing and under construction at the end of the year under review amounts to Rs. 29,05,918, including establishment and management charges. Thus the total cost of the Chawls, including value of land, works out to Rs. 39,63,269, which involves the Board in annual Interest and Sinking Fund charges at 4·61 per cent., amounting to Rs. 1,82,707. Thus, even when the maximum rents laid down by the Board are secured for the Chawls; the Board will be involved in an annual loss of Rs. 38,329. An attempt is being made to further reduce this loss by effecting some saving in the outgoings. In 1910-11 the gross receipts from Chawls were Rs. 1,24,820, and the outgoings (ground rent, maintenance, establishments, &c.), Rs. 45,948. The nett revenue was thus Rs. 78, 872, i.e., 2 per cent. on the capital cost of the Chawls and Rs. 97,326 less than Interest and Sinking Fund charges of the year thereon.

FINANCE.

The Budget provided for the raising of a loan of 50 lakhs, and having regard to the state of the Bombay Market and to the fact that in London, the Improvement Trust's debentures, issued in 1909, stood at 101 1-2, above all other similar Indian debentures, the Board resolved to raise the whole loan in London in sterling. All the tenders received were better than the Chartered Bank's tender of 95 3-4 which was accepted in 1909, and the Chartered Bank's tender of 99 being the highest was accepted. The money was remitted to Bombay on the 1st and 4th July, the brokerage falling just short of the gain by exchange.

The net proceeds of the 1910 loan, after allowing for discount (Rs. 49,950), stamp duty (Rs. 49,950) and other expenses of loan (Rs. 3,139) amounted to Rs. 48,91,961 bringing the total Trust borrowings to date up to Rs. 4,49,94,000 (face value), involving Interest and Sinking Fund charges of Rs. 20,26,092 per annum on net receipts (allowing for premia and discount in different years) of Rs. 4,43,08,872. Full details are given in Appendix C.

Experience has shown how to make the most of the terms of the 3 years' contract under which the Bank of Bombay is the Trust's sole banker and allows interest on fixed deposits at 2 points below current bank rate, and the result for 1910-11 are a great improvement on those for 1909-10.

The non-interest earning daily balance outside the two months, in which the Bank allow no interest on the money raised by loan in the year is now little more than a lakh, and the rate of interest earned on the total balance is very little less than in 1908-09.

The total receipts and expenditure of 1910-11 were as follows:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Capital Account ...	54,30,310	56,31,905
General " ...	25,63,228	24,02,865
Total ...	79,93,538	80,34,770
Difference ... Rs. ...		—41,232

The opening and closing balances were as follows:—

	Opening balance. Rs.	Closing balance. Rs.
Capital Account	40,62,499	38,60,903
General "	......	1,60,364
Total ...	40,62,449	40,21,267
Difference ...		41,232

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The Board's Capital receipts other than receipts from loans come under three main heads, viz., sale of lands, sale of right to demolish acquired buildings and sale of quarrying rights. The receipts under these heads in the last three years are compared below:—

	1908-09. Rs.	1909-10. Rs.	1910-11. Rs.
Sale of lands ...	1,603	58,316	3,27,403
Sale of right to demolish acquired buildings ...	1,50,208	82,660	43,712
Sale of quarry rights	...	2,550	64,194
Total ...	1,51,811	1,43,526	4,35,309

The receipts from sales of land are usually quite small, because it is the Board's policy to convey land by lease rather than sale, in order to be able to control the lessees in their dealings with it and in particular to prevent the creation of insanitary premises or the gradual development of insanitary conditions by the overcrowding of land with buildings, which is so common a characteristic of building sites in private ownership in Bombay. These considerations however do not prevail where the land is taken up by Government, and this explains the large figure under 1910-11 in the above table. In 1905, a site in the Board's Princess Street Estate was reserved for Government for a Police Accommodation Scheme (No. XXIV) and on completion of the work the price of the site (Rs. 1,51,413,) was debited to the Police Accommodation Scheme and credited to the Princess Street Scheme in 1910-11. Further, the Trust were lucky to find in the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. (representing Government) a purchaser for the whole of the land recently acquired and filled in in Scheme 30 (Souter Street Extension westwards) east of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., except that required for the main road, which the Trust are themselves constructing. The price received was Rs. 1,32,000.

The great fall in proceeds of demolition rights is due to the policy of making demolition as gradual as possible, with a view to reducing to a minimum the hardships of displaced tenants and not putting too large an area of buildidg sites upon the market at one time. Often in large batches of insanitary houses, the demolition of a few here and there so greatly improves the remainder by admission of light and air as to make their retention for a few years longer sanitarily defensible.

The General Account depicts the struggle between the Trust's Interest and Sinking Fund charges, increasing steadily with annual borrowings, and the nett revenue from the Estates in which Capital has been sunk. In the early stages of development Interest and Sinking Fund charges naturally expand faster than nett revenue. The shortage is made good by Municipal contribution. A sum approximating to 2 per cent. on the Municipal assessment is paid to the Trust by the Municipality on 1st April, and if the Trust make any profit in the year, that is taken as indicating that the Municipality contributed more than was necessary to keep the Trust solvent for that one year, and therefore the surplus is refunded to the Municipality as soon as the year's accounts are closed and audited. This process is best analysed by setting out Municipal contribution separately from other receipts, and Interest and Sinking Fund separately from other expenditure.

The increase of nett revenue from 7·2 lakhs in 1908-09 to 12·6 lakhs in 1910-11 is a matter for congratulation; but Interest and Sinking Fund charges have increased rather faster, and consequently the call on the Municipality has increased from 4·5 lakhs in 1908-09 to 7·3 lakhs in 1909-10 and the same in 1910-11. In January, it was foreseen that there would be a surplus at the end of the year and therefore the Trust did not press the Municipality to pay what was due from them (about Rs. 1,78,080) under Section 73 of the Act as the Municipality's profit from increased assessments in areas affected by the Trust's operations in 1909-10 and 1910-11, as the sum paid would only have had to be refunded under Section 79. Where this sum taken into account, the nett payment by the Corporation under Section 72 in 1910-11 would be not 7·3 lakhs, but only Rs. 4·97 lakhs which is Rs. 3·98 lakhs short of the full 2 per cent. and only 11 per cent. of the whole Rs. 45-3-4 lakhs actually realised by the Municipality as General Tax in 1910-11. In the whole eleven years since the Municipality started to contribute to the Trust, the full 2 per cent. was just over 21 per cent. of actual receipts under "General Tax," but the Municipality contributed to the Trust only 8·7 per cent. of actual receipts.

INTEREST ON DEBT TO GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

In 1909-10, the Trust appealed to both Government and the Municipality to postpone the date from which interest on unleased scheduled lands should accrue in accordance with the discretion allowed to them by the proviso to Section 68 of the Act. Government consented, and, following that precedent, only the interest due to them on leased scheduled lands for 1909-10 was paid to them in 1910-11, viz., Rs. 56,331. The Municipality had declined to accede to the Trust's request on the ground that it was made too late to permit of their making the necessary budget provision, and full interest was accordingly paid by the Trust to the Municipality in 1909-10. The Municipality, however made budget provision in 1910-11 for the receipt from the Trust of only interest on leased scheduled lands (about Rs. 15,000); but under legal advice they ultimately declared their inability to remit the interest due on unleased lands and consequently the Trust again paid the full interest, Rs. 37,841, to the Municipality in 1910-11.

EXPLOSION AT CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

Two Men Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A cupola suddenly exploded at the Municipal Workshop at Entally on Friday evening, whilst the hot clinkers were being drawn from it. It is supposed that the clinkers spent up the water into which they were placed and that the gas thus accumulated caused an explosion. The report of the explosion was terrible making the buildings in the neighbourhood tremble. Two men who were at work were injured, one rather seriously, and they were promptly removed to hospital.

BANGALORE RACE HORSES CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

Further evidence recorded in the race horses theft case brought by McQuade the trainer against Messrs. Rangaswamy and Thomas (the latter being in no way connected with Thomas, the well known trainer on the Indian turf), was given by several residents of Whitefield on behalf of the complainant. The defendants tendered a written statement to the effect that Mr. Rangaswamy had the horses removed by the syces during the cool of the night under instructions from his father who is their owner. The trial was adjourned to the 1st December.

A MEETING in camera was held on Saturday in the Committee Room of the Writer's Building, Calcutta, to consider the question of the comparative failure of the Bengal Settled Estates Act, 1904. The result of the deliberations has not transpired so far.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BUSHIRE, Oct. 29.

Nizam-us-Sultaneh, the ex-Governor-General of Fars, is fleeing hurriedly, as the Central Government has issued orders for his arrest and a reward of twenty thousand krans has been offered to the person who may deliver him up to the Government dead or alive. His whereabouts are, however, unknown. The Government has divested him of his titles and seized and confiscated his property at Teheran. He is one of the largest land-owners and Tiyool holders in Persia, and no doubt the Government will make their decree of seizure and confiscation applicable to his other properties as well.

Ala-ud-Doulah has been appointed to succeed Nizam-us-Sultaneh as Governor-General of Fars. He has ruled Shiraz before when he proved a pretty strong and capable administrator. It will be remembered, that Ala-ud-Dowleh was delegated to receive Lord Curzon at Bushire, when the latter visited the Persian Gulf during his Viceroyalty of India. Owing to certain untoward incidents in connection with Lord Curzon's visit, Ala-ud-Dowleh was recalled. Curiously enough Nizam-us-Sultaneh was at that time Governor of Bushire and the Gulf ports. Whether Ala-ud-Dowlah will succeed in putting matters right at Shiraz, time will decide.

For some time past a report has been in circulation in official quarters that Mr. Shuster, the American financier, has recommended the sale of the Persian Government gun boats and coast guards in the Persian Gulf, owing to the age of some and the unsuitableness of the others. It is said that these will be replaced by vessels of modern type built in America, but whether the condition of the treasury will permit of the realization of this change remains to be seen.

The British transports "Islanda" and "Ujina" arrived here on the 27th ult., with two squadrons consisting of 8 officers and 500 men of the Central India Horse, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas. As reported last week, the Ulloomas of Bushire were loud in their protestations against the entry into Persia of these troops. They wired to the Regent and to the Ministers of State, appealing to their patriotism, and stated that in the face of perfect tranquility, at present, prevailing in the South, the British Government should be dissuaded from making inroads into Persia, with such a large force which, the natives considered was the first step towards occupation. Replies were received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and from Ala-ud-Dowleh exhorting the priesthood and the nation to observe perfect serenity and to afford the British Cavalry every facility in their present operations. Assurances were also given that after Ala-ud-Dowleh arrives at the seat of his Government, viz., Shiraz, efforts will be made to withdraw the troops. The Governor of Bushire, too, was instructed to see that the cavalry were not hampered in any way, and to apprise the various chieftains to permit them to traverse their districts without let or hinderance. These injunctions at once changed the situation. The Governor peremptorily ordered the native boatmen to assist in lauding the troops and so, with their co-operation, the disembarkation, which had at first been carried on very slowly owing to a limited number of British owned lighters being available, was soon completed. The whole force is now encamped outside the town of Bushire, and will, all going well, march on to Shiraz in a couple of days. It was rumoured that some of the chieftains, between whom a blood feud existed, had buried their differences and united, ostensibly to resist the onward march of the British troops, but from all accounts they will not be interfered with.

The impotency of Persia to mend matters is a patent fact. On the other hand, it is well established that ever since Russia patrolled the roads in Northern Persia, perfect peace and security has reigned in those regions. Now that England has undertaken to police the caravan routes in Southern Persia, it may be confidently expected that robberies will cease, posts will be regular and commerce will revive; just in the same way as piracy and slave-dealing, which were common in the Persian Gulf, were suppressed no sooner naval operations were undertaken by Britain.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Brass Passed off as Gold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

Inspector Howell of the Bangalore City Police assisted by the Station Police have arrested F. O'Keefe residing in a local suburb on a charge of cheating a Chetty named Munnuswamy. It is alleged that O'Keefe and three others (a Hindu and two Mahomedans) called on the complainant O'Keefe, represented himself to be a mining Captain from Kolar and offered to sell him sponge gold for Rs. 4,000. They gave the Chetty a portion of the metal to test and the Chetty satisfied himself. O'Keefe is then alleged to have produced 250 tolas of yellow metal and a bargain was struck at Rs. 16 a tola and the complainant paid over Rs. 3,600 in currency notes and sovereigns and gave O'Keefe a diamond ring for the balance of Rs. 400. The metal was shortly afterwards discovered to be brass.

O'Keefe is in custody at the Broadway Police Station and will be put up before a Magistrate for a remand to-morrow pending the apprehension of the Chetty who introduced him to the jeweller as a gold mining Captain.

COMING CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held this afternoon it was decided to hold the Congress sittings on the 26th, 27th and 28th December next. It was also decided to lend the use of the Congress pavilion to the Social Conference on 29th December. The Committee further resolved to send a special invitation to Sir Henry Cotton and Lady Cotton to the coming session of the Congress. A number of working sub-committees was formed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Vincent, C. S., Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, is gazetted to be an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Gill, I. M. S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), vice Lt.-Colonel Duer, I. M. S. who is granted one month's leave.

Captain Moir and Strettell are appointed in the Burma Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Venerable Mr. Klugh, Archdeacon of Lucknow, and the Reverends Holman Foster Cant, Senior Chaplain, Bombay, and Revd. Mr. Nicolls, Archdeacon of Lahore, are placed under Army Department.

Major James, I. M. S. is placed on special duty in connection with the investigation of yellow fever in its epidemic area in Central America.

REVENUE DEPARTMENN.

M. A. J. Grove' is gazetted as entomologisi in the Imperial Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Soames, C. S., reverts to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. S. R. Pritchard is granted 2 years' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Anderson is granted two months' leave.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Turco-Italian War.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

Tripoli, Oct. 29.

In Thursday's fighting here, 12,000 Arabs and Turks were engaged, and of this number 2,000 were killed and 4,000 were wounded. The Turks and Arabs made a furious attack upon the whole Italian front, and in one instance they advanced in mass formation in a futile endeavour to break through the Italian lines. Several detachments of Arabs got behind the Italian front, but they were quickly surrounded and annihilated.

The fight took place near Boumilliana Wells, where the Arabs and Turks attacked an Italian position. The Italians, who were entrenched waited until the enemy was within 50 yards of them, and they then made a bayonet charge and repulsed their assailants. In the meantime the warships in the harbour dropped three shells among the Arab cavalry. The Italian casualties numbered 200. The Turkish accounts state that the plan was to surround the Italians, but it was only partly successful, owing to a portion of the Mussulmans acting prematurely. The Italians were able to cut their way through, although they suffered severely.

The aeroplanes greatly assisted the Italians by revealing the movements of the enemy, thus enabling the warships to maintain an effective fire, the Arabs made unsuccessful efforts to shoot the aeronauts.

Some of the Italian losses were due to treacherous shots from the rear, and in consequence the villagers' huts were burned.

The Sheiks are summoning several thousands of Gharbi rebels to resist the invaders.

Chinese Ex-Minister Denounced.

Pekin, Oct. 28.

Several members of the National Assembly yesterday, demanded the decapitation of Cheng Suan-huai, the deposed Vice-President of the Ministry for Communications, and other persons made an attempt to assassinate him. Sir John Jordan the British Ambassador, hastily convened a meeting of the representatives of all the nations interested in the recent Chinese loans and vigorously protested against the barbarity of the demand made by the Assembly members. Cheng Suan-huai in the meantime fled to Tientsin, escorted by an armed American force.

Morocco.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

The "Cologne Gazette" admits that the despatch of the German warship Panther to Agadir was intended to accelerate the Franco-German negotiations cocerning Morocco.

FRANCO-SPANISH FRICTION.

Paris, Oct. 29.

France insists that Spain shall evacuate Alcazar and Larache, but she is prepared to allow Spain to occupy Tecuan and to control the Riff Mediterranean zone.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

New York, Oct. 29.

News of revolt in Mexico is being suppressed by the Mexican Government, but it is reported that 50 men were killed yesterday in an encounter at Cuantla. The rebels have apparently retired from the vicinity of the capital.

LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.

The jury to try James Macnamarra, on a charge of having been concerned in the Los Angeles dynamite outrage, has not yet been selected, owing to efforts being made by the defence to secure a change of Judge, in consequence of hostile rulings that have been given by Judge Bardwell.

ENGLISH RAILWAY SMASH.

London, Oct. 29.

The London and North-Western Railway Company's express train, conveying passengers to catch the Atlantic liner Lusitania yesterday, collided at Colwick with a local train. Three persons on the latter train were badly injured in the smash.

SEVEN SAILORS DROWNED.

London, Oct. 29.

During the launching of a boat from the cruiser Muenchen at Kiel yesterday, an accident occurred with the result that seven bluejackets were drowned.

AVIATION.

New York, Oct. 28.

At Santa Cruz, in California, Amos Wyckoru, has been granted patent rights for a flying machine equipped with a lifeboat, the weight of which is counterbalanced by a bag of gas. Satisfactory trials of the machine are reported to have been made.

KENDWADHI COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Rescue Party's Brave Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

It is now reported that the total death-roll in the explosion at the East Indian Coal Company's Kendwadhi Colliery on Thursday is fifteen. A rescue party headed by Mr. Bathgate, the Manager, went down on Friday and recovered charred bodies of eleven men instead of seven as was at first supposed. Four other men died after they got out of the mine. The seven men who were seriously injured are all progressing favorably.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee had an accident in Calcutta yesterday, which was the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birthday. Mr. Bannerjee with his son was driving along Harrison Road, when the horse shied. Both Mr. Bannerjee and his son jumped out of the carriage, and fell to the road. They were picked up and removed to a neighbouring house. Mr. Bannerjee did not receive any serious injuries.

THE RATES OF THE EXHIBITON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the rates of admission published by the Exhibition Committee it appears that they are not at all within the easy reach of the middle and poor classes. As the middle and poor classes, including artisans and industrials form the bulk of the population, the rates should therefore, be so fixed as to suit their pockets, for their benefit. As the main feature of the Exhibition is to encourage arts and industries among all classes of people, and the interesting and instructive influence it will command the claims of the artesian and industrial classes should not therefore be ignored by the Committee. It cannot be denied that they must have their right place in such a grand function of public amusement and instruction and be given an opportunity of appreciating the recent developments of arts and industries. I would, therefore, suggest to the Committee, through the medium of your paper, to reduce the rates of admission. I hope that the Committee will give this matter their best consideration.—Yours, &c.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(BOMBAY.)

The first of the Yacht Club Handicap races took place on Saturday afternoon; and, although the number of entries was small, and the wind very light, those owners, who had taken "time by the forelock" and got their boats out in time for the races, had a most enjoyable afternoon.

The Ships' Boats Race was the first to get away and, through some unfortunate misunderstanding the boat of the s.s. Bregens which had been entered by her sporting skipper went away nearly five minutes before the time and when the starting flag "P" was dipped she was somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Dolphin, thus the only other competitor the 1st Gig of H.M.S. "Highflyer," was left to sail round the course and win; under the circumstances we can only wish Captain Petris better luck next time.

There were seven entries and six starters for the "C" class Handicap and these were despatched at 3-10 p.m. not without some grumbling on the part of the steersmen at the fact that the starting line was very oblique to the course, a point of which the Sailing Secretary should make a particular note for future occasions. It was a run to the Mark Buoy and Clutha getting her spinnaker out smartly to starboard led the fleet, her skipper evidently allowing for slack water to the east of Middle Ground, held a rather southerly course followed by most of the others; Mavourneen, however, considered that the ebb was sufficiently established to justify her setting her spinnaker to port, and keeping a northerly course; as events proved this was a fallacy and Mavourneen gibed before reaching Middle Ground and brought her spinnaker to starboard like the rest. Clutha held her lead round the Mark Buoy.

From Mark Buoy to the North Karanja Buoy was a reach against a gradually strengthening wind and on this course something apparently went wrong with Clutha as by the time North Karanja Buoy was reached most of the others had caught up, and Mavourneen took the lead. On the beat home to the Committee Vessel, Swallow who was fourth at North Karanja forgot the exigencies of the race in the pleasures of a line match and suffered accordingly.

Mavourneen, well sailed in spite of the absence of her redoubtable owner, got the gun, but was unable to save her time from Cricket or Millie who took the first and second prizes respectively. The following are the times:—

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ance. M. S.	Entered by	Arrival. H. M. S.	Time of Corrected Time. H. M.
Swallow	1 59	E Y Watson Esq.	5 32 16	2 27 [illegible]
Cricket	11 16	T S Gregson Esq.	5 36 20	2 15 [illegible]
Clutha	Scr	Capt. J J Welch......	Gave up.	
Millie	5 58	Messrs Chapman Fisher & Tweddle..	5 35 4	2 19 [illegible]
Mavourneen...	Scr	Newman Taylor, Esq...	5 31 4	2 19 [illegible]
Curlew	3 59	Messrs Orr & Pitcher ...	5 37 19	2 23 20

1st prize won by Cricket and 2nd prize won by Millie.

The "B" Class were all rather late in getting over the line, but crossed within twelve seconds of each other on a broad reach to South Karanja Buoy, the little Pepita sailed by her owner holding her own with the best in spite of her small sail area.

From South Karanja to North Karanja Buoy was also a reach, and the latter point found Antelope and Pepita close together, in front, with Lylie a short distance astern.

On the beat back to the Committee Vessel Antelope pointed very high to the surprise of those who know her, while Pepita showed that windward work did not suit her present sail plan.

The race resulted in Antelope taking first prize on time allowance and only missing the gun by two seconds from the crack boat Lylie.

The times are as follows:—

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ance. M. S.	Entered by	Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pepita	Scr	Lieut J White R N	5 44 33	2 24 [illegible]
Lylie	Scr	D Fraser, Esq.	5 34 14	2 14 1[illegible]
Antelope	11 16	Officers Warwickshire Regt	5 34 24	[illegible]

1st prize won by Antelope.

There were only two entries in "A" Class and the race, though uneventful, gave an object to a very pleasant sail and served to show that the wind was not quite light enough to enable Eileen to give Turquoise the handicap allotted to her. The course was shortened by leaving out Mark Buoy.

The times were as follows:—

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ance. M. S.	Entered by	Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV......	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Muir R E..	5 44 46	2 14 46
Turquoise	26 9	I W Stokes Esq & J F Preston Esq.	5 44 2	2 7 35

1st prize won by Turquoise.

With reference to "Rudder's" remarks on the yachting crisis, I would point out that while "Rudder" is evidently enthusiastic he is not altogether correct in his conclusions, nor judicious in his method of expressing them.

To start with he appears to premise that it is necessary to have a particular type of boat in order to obtain good sport from yacht racing, this is so obviously wrong that it is unnecessary to argue the point. Suffice it to say that any type or types of boat sufficiently close to each other in sailing power will provide the best of sport to their owners whether built to the type in fashion at the moment or not.

Again his gibe at the Tomtit Class is singularly out of place so far as we are aware there is no small boat at anything like the same price, (we are not sufficiently near being millionaires to consider 100 percent. more as being the same price) so essentially suitable to Bombay conditions as the class we have got.

As to the question of the Tutons of former days and the beginners of the present, although no doubt the Tutons were very good, still perhaps distance lends enchantment to the view and perhaps, we make the suggestion with all due [illegible] The beginners are not such tyros as Rudder [illegible] at any rate we suggest that the own[illegible] Mavourneen, Maud, Swallow, Fenel[illegible] wing, to mention only a few, could [illegible] account of themselves with any [illegible]

Bombay yachtsmen would be [illegible] their reception of any one bri[illegible] to the harbour and there will b[illegible] to race for, but they get just a [illegible] lectured as to what they shoul[illegible] not so certain of the good res[illegible] own prescriptions as to [illegible] themselves

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RAILWAY NE

(FROM OUR CORRESPON

SIML

The Railway Board have sanction[illegible] following surveys being undertaken by the agency of Messrs Killick Nixon and Compan[illegible] of Bombay for lines of railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge with a view to the earthwork thereon being utilised as famine relief work:—

From Kapadvanj on the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway to Meghraj, a distance of about 47 miles: and from Lunavada on the proposed Godhra-Lunavada Railway, via Santh and Kampur to Jhalod, a distance of about 37 miles.

These surveys will be known respectively as the Kapadvanj-Meghraj Railway survey, and the Lunavada-Jhalod Railway survey.

Mr. J. Woodside, Superintending Engineer, is granted six months' extension of leave.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed by the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class 3, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue of State Railways and are posted to the railways noted against their names:—Messrs. Guest and Williams, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Messrs. Courthorpe and Munro, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Messrs. Lemesurier and Simpkin-on North Western State Railway; St. Clair and Pringle, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The disturbance in Baluchistan has spread quickly into North-west India, as a definite depression. It has given general rain in Baluchistan, and scattered rainfall has begun in the North-western Frontier Province and the Punjab. This depression is likely to prove more plentiful in rainfall than the last one. Wet weather continues in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Kalat reports one inch; Chaman, half; Parachinar and Dera-Ismailkhan, three-quarters; Montgomery, one-quarter; Negapatam, three-quarters; Cuddalore, one and a half; and Trivandrum, half. The forecast shows that rainfall will spread eastwards over the Punjab and into Kashmir and United Provinces, and possibly into Rajputana.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the whole division. The air continues considerably damper than usual. Day temperature is in large defect; night temperature is much above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is equal to the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now much below the average in upper Sind; night temperature is generally in large excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in north Central India West, and west Kathiawar. Temperature is above the average over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is also higher than usual in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north, but light cloud persists in the south Konkan. Humidity is generally below the average. Temperature during day is in excess at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above the average at Poona and Nizamabad; the minimum is also higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Light or moderate rain has been recorded in the south-east of the Peninsula, and skies remain moderately to heavily clouded on the Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore and Malabar. Conditions continue unsettled in the extreme south. Very light showers are reported from upper Sind and the north-west Punjab and skies have become moderately to heavily clouded over the country to the north of latitude 28°. Disturbed weather conditions have again appeared in the extreme north; but precipitation has been light.

Local rain is likely in Sind, the Punjab and also in the southern half of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in north Rajputana.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th November.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week, commencing from to-day, Monday, the 13th instant, Sergeant E. G. Pearson.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. There will be a Parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri, this Monday morning, the 13th inst. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club, 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords, Bandoliers and waist belts.

4. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
B. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th November.

275. Parades—E E Company—Tuesday, 14th November, 1911:—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6 30 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

276. D R F Class—The D R F Class will parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-15 on Wednesday, 15th instant

Dress—Plain Clothes.

277. Parades—Saturday 18th instant:—

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

278. Musketry—Sunday, 19th instant:—

Class Firing—The Officer Commanding will detail 36 men of the Company to be at the British Infantry Range at Colaba, at 8 30 a.m., for Firing their Annual Course.

Note:—Prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs 15 will be awarded to the highest and second highest score per Company (Trained Volunteers).

Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 for the first and second highest score in the Annual Course for Recruits. Open to Nos 1, 2, and E E Companies.

279. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 19th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant H E Cobbins.
No 2 Company Sergeant K D M Forbes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

be a Regimental Committee Meeting in
at 7 p.m., on Wednesday next, 15th
requested to attend.

UNTEER RIFLES.
RDERS BY COLONEL
UNLOP, V. D.
13th November.

ades:—
13th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade
khana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits
n should endeavour to attend.
Parade at Sir Richard Temple's
rder, Mufti.
4th inst.—Lecture for all N.-C. Offi-
rters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. All
vited to attend.
ule Practice at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, the 15th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
Subject.—1. Battalion Drill.
2. Skirmishing.

Friday, the 17th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1011. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

1012. Maxim Gun.—Instructional Class will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road on Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m., until further orders.

1013. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—(For all class-firing members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Tuesday, the 14th inst, "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 16th inst, "G" Coy.
Saturday, the 18th inst, "C" Coy.
Monday, the 20th inst, "D" Coy.
Tuesday, the 21st inst, "D" Coy.
Wednesday, 22nd inst., "E" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1014. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired or by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday, the 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on this day.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. B.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

It is asserted with considerable confidence, says a Paris correspondent on Oct 25, that the Franco-German Agreement will be signed on the 28th, and whether that date is absolutely correct or not, there seems to be no longer any doubt that the signatures will be appended before Nov. 1, thus avoiding financial difficulties that might have arisen at the end of the month by a continuation of any uncertainty. It will then remain to obtain the adhesion of the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras and to the Madrid Convention. It is generally expected that the treaty will be published simultaneously in Paris and Berlin. and consequently it seems likely that the Chamber will be called upon to vote it before it is submitted to the Powers, as—although it is considered to be a mere formality in the case of all of them except Spain—the formality itself will require some time, and the possible discussion with Spain may take longer. As regards the vote of the French Chamber. it is taken for granted that it will be favourable. notwithstanding the vexation expressed very generally at the territorial concessions made to Germany.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—Subject to minor modifications, the new frontier of the Cameroons, it is believed, will start from Corisco Bay, between Libreville and Spanish Guinea, and will run almost straight east till it touches either the Alima or the Likuala River. It will then turn down stream till it touches the Congo between the embouchures of these two tributaries. After following the Congo up stream for a very few kilometres, it will turn northwards and reach the Ubangi Rives at or near Bangui. Thence, after a few miles of contact with the Ubangi River, it will again strike northwards and join the existing frontier of the Cameroons where it is interested by the Logone River. It is reported that Germany is now prepared to cede to France the whole of the "Duck's Beak" of the Cameroons west of the Logone. The determination of France to maintain uninterrupted communication between the northern and southern portions of the French Congo is facilitated by the fact that both in the Congo and in the Ubangi there are islands opposite the points on these rivers to which the German frontier will be extended. These islands, it is understood, will remain French.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

For Judgment.

4-11-385-06 A H D and Co Abdul Razuk vs Bai Jimbabai widow and others Th and Co; Little and Co and Payne and Co.
5-11-386-06 A H D and Co Abdulla Abdul Rahim vs Bai Jimbabai widow Th and Co; Little and Co and Payne and Co.
10-11-449-09 Captain and Lakhichand Ramchand vs The G I P Railway Co. Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

2-11-650-08 B K and G. The Hope Mills Co Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart and another—Mulla and M and Daph F and D.
12-11-650-08 Mulla and M. Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart vs The Hope Mills Co Ltd. Bhaishunkar K and G.

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

21-11-16-11 J R and D—Saraswatibai vs Gansamdas Mirzamal—Judah and S.
22-11-4-09 Malvi H M and R Champalal Jamalchand vs Shrikrison Badrinarayan—Tyabji D and Co.
23-11-596-03 Wadia G and Co. Duhibai vs Purshotum Morarji Khimji, Tyabji D and Co.
24-11-781-09 Ragh. B H and N—Mohanlal Punjabhai vs J H Moos, Payne and Co
26-11-63-10 Shroff D and D. M M Cama vs The Secretry of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
28-11-489-10 Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatau vs The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd—Bhaishunkar K and G
491-10 Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd, Bhaishunkar K and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

187-07 Payne and Co Cassumali Nensi Khairaz vs Mahomedbhoy Nensi Khairaz, Dastur and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

893-09 Dadachanji and P Rajaram bin Rajaram and another vs. Khandoo Baloo, Mulla and M.
129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Cooverji Daruwala vs B C Daruwala N B Vakil and Jehangir and S.
825-10 Bicknell M and R. Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.
962-10 Manecklal and Co. Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.
927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed—Payne and Co.
110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Manshurdas vs Sha Valabji Bhica. Mulla and M.
391-09 Bhaishanker K and G. Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves, Little and Co.
1101-10 P S Bathvala Jairam Doongersey vs. Dewabai Lyalgo D and Co.
345-10 Jamsedji R and D Sakarbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanga and S.
618-10 Mulla and M. Radhakison Dwarkadas vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others, Payne and Co P R K and Co, Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co., and Little and Co.
316-09 Daph F and D. The Jam Mfg Co Ltd and another vs Messrs. Graves Cotton and Co., a firm Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

At 11-15 a. m.

To speak to the Minutes of Decreetal Order of reference to Court.

555-10 Nanu H and Co Tyabally Esufbhoy and others vs Abdeally Mahomedally and another. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

472-10 Hiralal and Co, Esufali Surajali vs. D D Baria, Mulla and M.
950-10 Madh. K and C Ramkison Madangopal vs Radhakisan Tekchand and another, Jamsedji R and D.
292-10 Jehangir and Messrs H Anandrao and Co vs Ragunah Luxmon Pivale. Dikshit D and S.
913-10 Dadachanji and P Gopiram Singani vs. Dhanjibhai Luxmidas Ragh B and N.
604-09 H M and R Jaital Khubirum vs. Kusiram Ramchandra, Dikshit D and S.
59-11 Jam R and D. Premchand Chaganlal and Co vs Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wg Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.
419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Gopal Vyenkatesh, Subnis and G.
22-08 Mulla and M. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl of Bombay, vs Jalbhoy Ardesherji Sett, F P Pavri.
822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jenkindas vs. Ladumal Gangaprasad, Ardeshir H D and Co.
220-09 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bai Hurkon widow and others, Mulla and M.

There was a marked increase in Canada's consumption of liquor and tobacco during last year, the figures for spirits being 859 of a gallon per head of the population compared with 815 of a gallon for the previous year. The quantity of tobacco consumed during the year was 18,900'000lbs. against 17,800,001lbs. for the previous year.

The cable lines of the world extend, in the aggregate to over 260,000 miles or more than enough to drrw a girdle ten times round the earth at the Equator. This work has all been accomplished since 1865. The longest line is from England to Australia by way of the Cape of Good Hope, 15,000 miles. The busiest section of the sea bottom is, of course, the North Atlantic, seventeen cables centring in the St. Lawrence section and New York. The longest stretch without a relay station is from Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,000 miles, made necessary by the rule of the British Government forbidding landidgs on any save British soil.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NEW IDEA IN EVENING DRESS.

A leading Parisian dressmaker, says a mail week lady correspondent, has recently hit upon the clever idea of using light-coloured transparent tunics over underdresses of white or pale coloured velvet. The effect is perfectly lovely—the soft denseness of the velvet showing the coloured transparencies off to the utmost advantage. While this fashion is still a novelty, it is good news to hear of a well-known West-End shop which is holding a sale of exquisitely hand-embroidered and beaded tunics that have been reduced from twelve guineas apiece to prices that can be reckoned in shillings.

BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC EFFECTS.

Many of these tunics (which really are bargains in the best sense of the word) are veritable works of art. Some show changeable shot effects achieved by draping one colour over another; while some precious jewels, such as corals and other coloured stones, are used to enrich the lovely hand embroidery, which is composed of miniature beads and bugles. The cream-coloured tunic shows a quite new tasselled fringe made of beads, and there are lovely examples of new-shaped tunics in the palest blue ninon and flesh-coloured tulle embroidered in hand-worked silk and silver. For older women, one finds a fine black net embroidered in varying shades of moonlight blue beads; while many of the dark and light coloured nets are enriched with chenille work in exquisite Oriental colouring.

ARTISTIC TAILOR-MADES STRAIGHT FROM PARIS.

Tailor-made costumes grow more elaborate and more artistic as regards both cut and style. In Paris, just now there is a special school of "art tailors" who do little else save design and carry out these ultra picturesque modes, which make even ordinary serge costumes quite wearable for smart occasions, and able to do duty for afternoon as well as morning wear. One London tailor who is famed for this up-to-date methods has imported a quantity of these artistic tailor models direct from Paris, and is scoring a distinct success in having them copied in every detail quite moderate prices. Some of these are made in the new fleur de velours satin, others in the quite novel reversible cloths that are the latest fad of fashion, while many are simply copied in serge or face cloth; yet all bear that unmistakable chic that is part and parcel of the true Parisian model.

A WAFT OF VIOLET SCENT.

So many inquiries have come to hand respecting a new way of perfuming rooms, that one ventures to describe yet another and more simple novelty which is being used for this purpose, of making rooms fresh and fragrant. This is known as the violet hanger, which cosists of a group of dainty little wicker baskets filled with pot pourri of violets and covered with silk. These are strung together on long-hanging ribbons which can be hung in front of a window or door, or any place where they catch the breeze, so that the sweet perfume emitted through the wicker work is wafted about the room.

A NEW PENCIL SHARPENER.

A clever contrivance for sharpening pencils has lately been put upon the market. This is in the form of a miniature knife machine, and can be used on any writing table or desk. Instead of soiling one's fingers or dirtying the floor, as one does when sharpening pencils in the ordinary way, the pencil is simply put into a box and a handle turned. In this way the pencil is sharpened, and the cuttings allowed to fall neatly into a small drawer. This portable sharpener is both useful and economical, as there is no waste, as is so often the case when sharpening a pencil with a knife, and a great portion is whittled away before a satisfactory point is obtained.

WONDERFUL SALE OF FRENCH ANTIQUES.

Lovers of antiques will be particularly interested in a wonderful sale of antiques, which is being held in London in mail week. These include the contents of an old French chateau which have only arrived from Toulouse during the last few days. Some of this is priced at extremely low figures, and are absolutely unique. Particularly interesting are some exquisitely hand-embroidered chairs, which must have taken years to work. There is also a wonderful French marqueterie clock in a high case that dates from the reign of Louis XVI., and an exquisitely carved cradle of old walnut wood. A high-backed heavily carved oak chair of the Burgundy period is of utmost interest. This has a concealed cupboard, locker and drawer, while some old carved walnut commodes of Louis XV. period are also well worth a visit of inspection.

MODERN MASCOTS.

Just now, when every woman plays bridge or takes an active interest in racing, mascot jewelery is very much in request for presents of every kind. Of all the novelties in this direction nothing is more popular than that lovely rich and mystic coloured green jade that hails from New Zealand. This is fashioned into all kinds of inexpensive "mascot" trinkets, suitable for both men and women. These comprise brooches of lucky three-leaf shamrock, long drop earrings, which look exceedingly smart worn with tailor-made and out-of-door toilettes. For men one finds cigarette-holders, sleeve-links, etc., mounted in gold; trifles that are quite charming enough to appeal to every one, whether they are superstitious or not.

THE CARDINAL'S VINAIGRETTE.

The same firm who are introducing these new jade trinkets, which are something more than a mere fad of fashion and promise to grow rather than decrease in popularity as the winter advances, have also introduced a novel scent-ball vinaigrette made of gold or silver gilt. This is of particular interest, as it is an exact copy of the historic orange used by Cardinal Wolsey, who, whenever he was in a crowd or pestered by suitors, used to hold to his nose an orange that had the fruit removed and the space filled with a sponge soaked in vinegar and other disingfectants, as a precaution against disease or pestilent air.

'VIYELLA'
(Reg.)
IDEAL FOR MEN'S SHIRTS.
Soft, Durable, Economical.

Obtainable in cream and latest colorings, from leading Hosiers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by
VIYELLA,
24-25, Newgate Street,
London.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NEW GLACIAL PHENOMENON.

A note in the "Field" calls attentoin to a curious glacial phenomenon which appears to be new. The observations were made on a Spitzbergen glacier, and are recorded in a Norwegian journal, "Verdens Gang." The attention of Herr Birger Jacobsen, the leader of a scientific expedition, was called by the captains of certain ice-bound vessels to great columns of water rising from the surface of a glacier. For twenty-four hours these water columns were seen to rise to heights of from 100 to 130 feet. And on going to the spot to investigate Jacobsen found that they came from round crater-like holes above three and a quarter feet in diameter.

A. WATER VOLCANO.

No such eruptive springs or glaciers have hitherto been recorded. Crater-like depressions on the surface of glaciers have been described in two instances, though no explanation of their origin has been given. It is probable that the cause is similar to that of the eruptive spring. They may be the extinct, while the others are active, "water volcanoes." The water in the Spitzbergen craters was bubbling as in a boiling pot, though the temperature was found to be 0'5° C., or half a degree below freezing. The analogy of the liquid water bursting through the solid ice to the flow of lava from a volcano is an interesting one. And a further study of such glacial springs may possibly throw light on the theory of volcanoes.

SUGGESTED EXPLANATIONS.

Two general lines of explanation have been offered. The one suggests the dynamic power of the river beneath the ice. For every glacier has its river flowing beneath it. If for any reason the stream was dammed back the water might be forced up through a crack, and melt for itself a channel through which larger volumes would be forced. The pressure of the flowing stream would account for the bubbling, and the height of the column. The other explanation suggests a spring beneath the glacier. This, if strong enough, might make a way for itself through the ice in a similar manner.

GERMINATION OF BRAZIL-NUT.

The remarkable nature of the fruit of the Brazil-nut tree is indicated by the experiments on its germination, which have been carried out at Kew, and of which an account is given in the "Field." The nut as we know it in this country is only a single seed. The fruit as it hangs on the tree consists of an extremely hard spherical shell about six inches in diameter, inside which are some twenty of our "Brazil-nuts" closely packed. It is their curious triangular shape which renders these close packing possible. There would appear to be no provision in nature for the breaking up of the shell to allow of the growth of the seeds. But there is a sort of plug in one part of it which can be pushed out by the growing shoot.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IN FRUIT.

Thus the struggle for existence in the case of the Brazil-nut begins within the fruit. It is a race which germinating seed shall reach the place of egress first. The late comers find the only place of exit barred and perish inside. In the experiments tried at Kew, however, it was found that six shoots grew through the opening. For the next four years there was a struggle for life among these six, and some died. And when one died another would push its way through. Eventually the hard shell softened and at the end of six years could be broken away. It was then found that some of the nuts had never grown. Finally only one plant was left which gave promise of healthy development. The kernels of the nuts formed a tuber-like mass which appeared to serve as a source of nourishment to those which grew, and which were found to have scarcely any roots. If a Brazil nut was taken out of the fruit and planted in the soil it was found to take two years to germinate. But if it was first shelled it would do so in a few days.

SUGAR FROM THE ELM.

The sap of certain trees, as the Sugar Maple of America, normally contains a large amount of sugar. Other trees, it appears, may have their sap changed to sugar as an abnormal condition, a state of disease, in fact. And in a letter to "Nature" Mr. Gillet calls attention to a case of this kind occurring near Stratford-on-Avon. Three elm trees whose sap has thus been changed and exuded from the trunks have attracted great swarms of wasps. These have eagerly drained up the sap, and locally got the credit of having killed the trees. The trees look like dying, and another previously attacked in the same way died the next winter.

CAUSED BY FERMENTATION.

But the wasps, as another correspondent points out, have had nothing to do with the killing of the trees. The sweet sap which attracted the wasps was the outward sign that the trees were attacked by a disease known as "slime flux" which might easily prove fatal. The same thing has occurred this year at Kew, where a specimen of the small-leaved elm has attracted numerous wasps and blue-bottle to its sweet sap. The cause of this change in the sap is said to be a species of yeast which finds its way in by means of some wound, and sets up fermentation by which the starchy matter is changed to sugar. At Kew the elm beetle is thought to have facilitated the entry of the yeast. That the fermentation may proceed further, and produce a certain amount of alcohol, is indicated by the behaviour of the wasps, which says the writer of the note, "after feeding for some time, become stupid and lethargic."

LUCIDITY AND THE DOCTOR.

It is not so many years since the Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge felt called upon to protest against the almost universal lack of lucidity in the theses submitted to him for the degrees of M. B. and M. D. It is to be noted that "mere inelegance" was not the defect of the average Cambridge candidate. The Examiners of the University of London report, however, that in the medical examinations as a whole, and even in that for the M. D., literary quality and finish is often conspicuous by its absence. Moreover, the essay or thesis is frequently "badly constructed and difficult to understand." At Cambridge, as Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt remarked, the presentation of material of even exceptional merit was often defaced by exposition which was "such as to obscure, to perplex, and even to hide or travesty the sense itself." At another university the answers to some of the papers in a medical examination "would," as far as literary merit is concerned, scarcely reflect credit on a boy from a Board School. . . . Similar inarticulateness was occasionally met with in candidates for the highest qualifications in English surgery. . . the current style of English medical literature in general was for the most partedious to the last degree. "The fact must be confessed with sorrow and shame said the "British Medical Journal" at the time, "that our noble English speech is villainously misused by medical writers." The Principal of the University of London, in his Introductory Address to St. George's Medical School, takes up the now oft-told tale. In one sense it is possible that an excuse for the doctor is forthcoming, if we remember that he specialises earlier than most other young men of his years, that professional training is of the most exacting character, and that he really has but little time to spend upon his general culture. Nor can it be fairly said that the reproach is limited to medical men. Those who are conversant with Army matters know how difficult it is to get the young officer to express himself in simple, intelligible language. Principal Miers says he has recently had inquiries from officers, and from others on their behalf "asking how and where they are to learn" what it is quite possible for the average boy and girl to learn at school. And there is little doubt that if inquiry were made among those competent to judge, that poverty of vocabulary, inability to use accurately the weapons of simile, metaphor, and imagery, are the badge of far too large a majority of those who are receiving and have received a scientific training.

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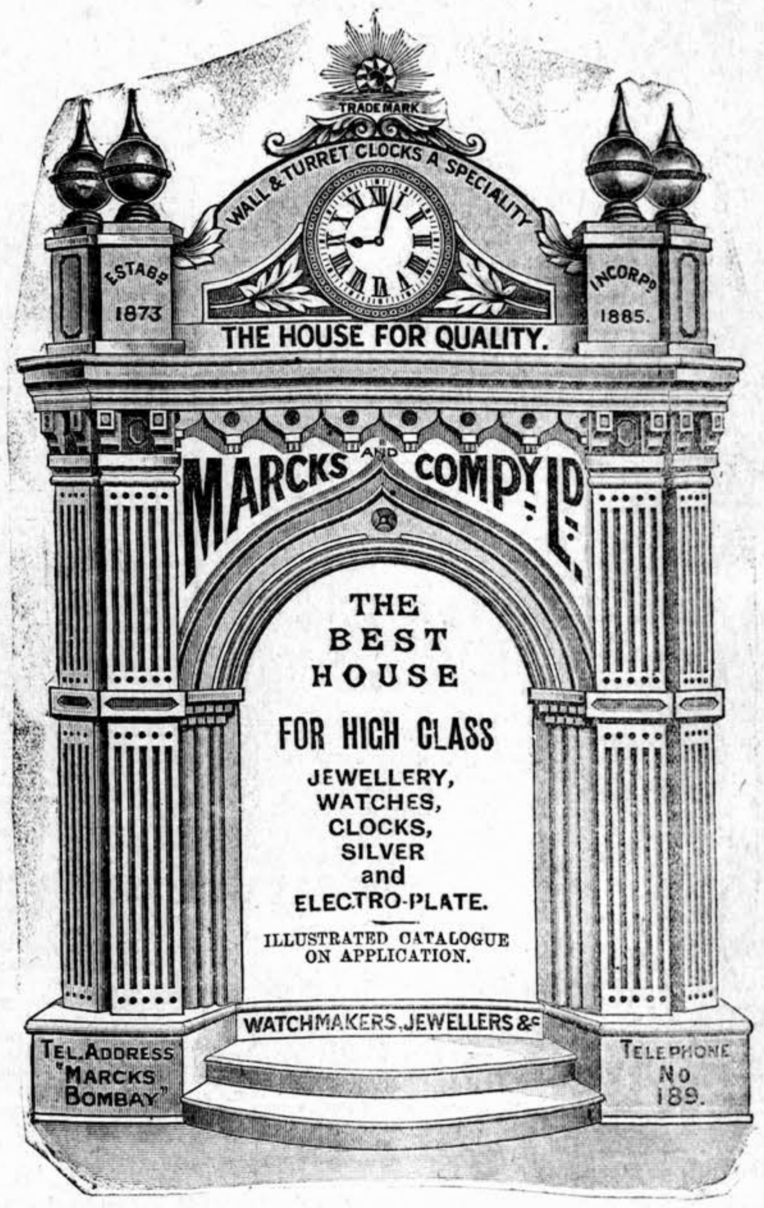

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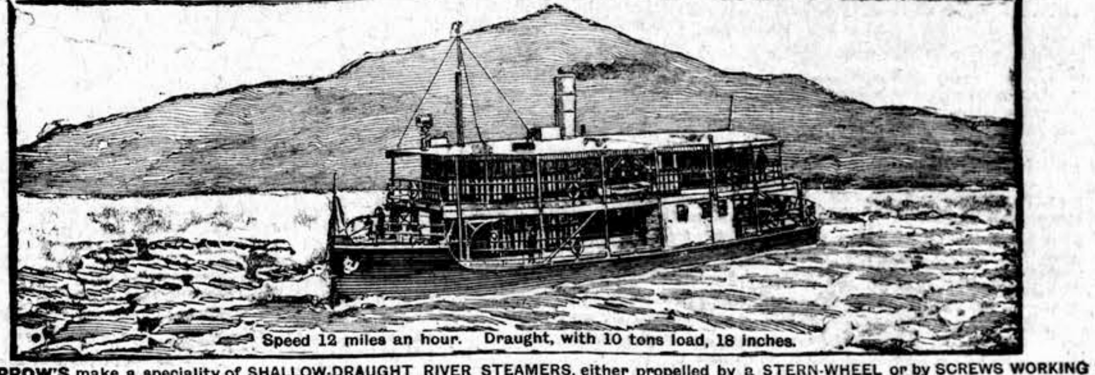

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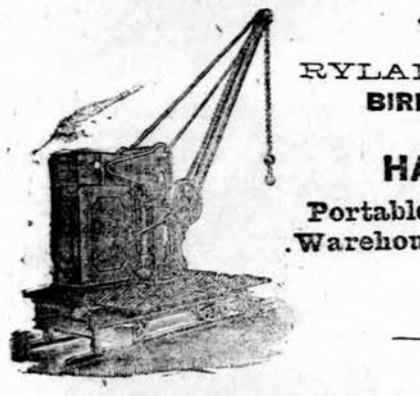

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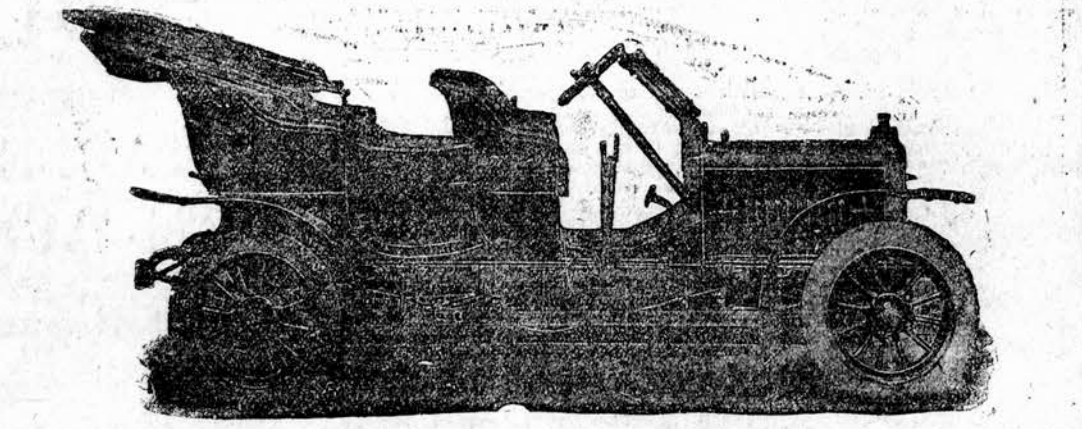

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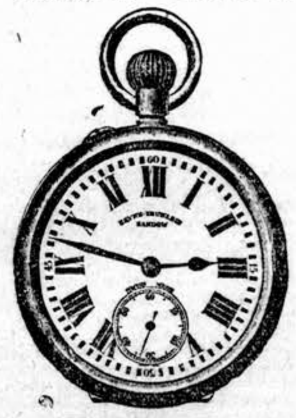

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